NORTHERN MINERAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL, CAT TRENCHING

AND ENGINEERING EVALUATION REPORT ON THE PLATA GROUP

N.T.S. 105-N-9
105-O-12

Longitude : 132°02' W
Latitude : 63°40' N

April, 1973 - December, 1973

By:

W. J. Roberts

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

November, 1973

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9-16	Y68596-Y68603	8	R. Etzel	Sept. 8/72
17-24	Y68604-Y68611	8	S. Rousseau	Sept. 8/72
25-32	Y68580-Y68587	8	W. Waugh	Sept. 5/72
33-40	Y68629-Y68636	8	P. Lane	Sept. 29/72
41-48	Y68637-Y68644	8	D. Zutter	Sept. 29/72
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COMPANY DYNASTY ..... CLAIM PLATA ..... AREA HESS .....

Claim No.	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Staked by	Recording Date
201-208	Y68839-Y68846	8	John Roll	Oct. 13/72
209-216	Y68847-Y68854	8	John O'Neill	Oct. 13/72
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249-256	Y68879-Y68886	8	B. Carson	Oct. 13/72
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1-8	Y68955-Y68962	8	W. Thompson	Oct. 13/72
9-16	Y68963-Y68970	8	S. McLeod	Oct. 13/72
17-24	Y68971-Y68978	8	J. Brock	Oct. 13/72
25-32	Y68979-Y68986	8	R. J. Cathro	Oct. 13/72

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NORTHERN MINERAL ASSISTANCE GRANT GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL, CAT TRENCHING AND ENGINEERING EVALUATION REPORT ON THE PLATA GROUP

INTRODUCTION

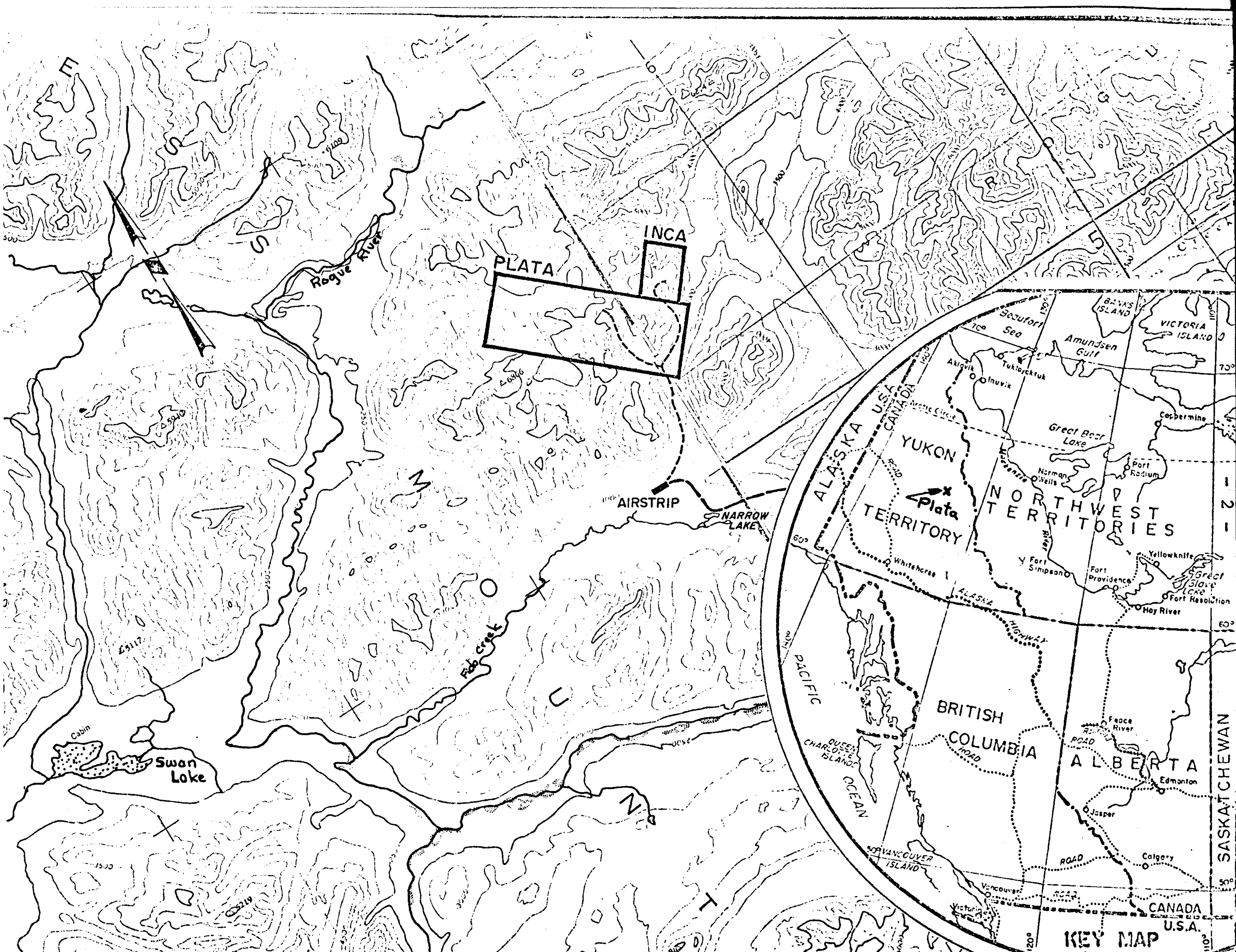
The Plata mineral claims, staked in 1972 to cover high grade silver, lead and zinc vein-type mineralization, have received detailed evaluation during the past two exploration season. During the 1972 field season preliminary work included geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical test surveys, aerial photography, hand trenching and diamond drilling.

Work in 1973 stressed detailed structural geologic mapping and evaluation of all accessible veins and showings by trenching and sampling methods. A total of 30 zones and showings were examined in detail within the central portion of the Plata claims. Grid establishment and soil sampling has also indicated mineralization extending northwest of the present area of detailed evaluation.

Work on the Inca claims, also included in the Plata Group, involved preliminary grid establishment and soil sampling over a vein of massive galena.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Plata Group is located in the Bostock Range of Hess Mountains, between the Rogue and Hess Rivers in northeast Yukon. The "main showing or No. 4 Zone" and base camp are located on Greg Creek, a tributary of Fido Creek at latitude 63°40'N, longitude 132°02'W.


INCA
PLATA
Rogue River
AIRSTRIP
NARROW LAKE
Swan Lake
Cabin
KEY MAP
Beaufort Sea
BANKS ISLAND
VICTORIA ISLAND
Amundsen Gulf
Aklavik
Inuvik
Tuktoyaktuk
Arctic Circle
ALASKA U.S.A.
CANADA
YUKON TERRITORY
Plata
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Great Bear Lake
Coppermine
Port Radium
Norman Wells
Fort Simpson
Fort Providence
Yellowknife
Great Slave Lake
Fort Resolution
Hay River
Whitehorse
ALASKA HIGHWAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Peace River
ALBERTA
Edmonton
Jasper
Calgary
VANCOUVER ISLAND
Vancouver
Victoria
ROAD
SASKATCHEWAN
CANADA
U.S.A.

This locality lies 50 miles from the Northwest Territories border, 115 miles due east of Mayo, 108 miles N-NE of Faro, 110 miles north and slightly east of Ross River, and 65 air miles northwest of the North Canol Road.

Present access to the base camp is by a combination of fixed-wing wheeled aircraft to the Plata airstrip on Fido Creek, elevation 2800 ft., length 2200 ft., then by helicopter 6 miles due north to the campsite at an elevation of 3700 ft. The tote road between the airstrip and campsite is unusable during the summer months due to its swampy location.

TOPOGRAPHY

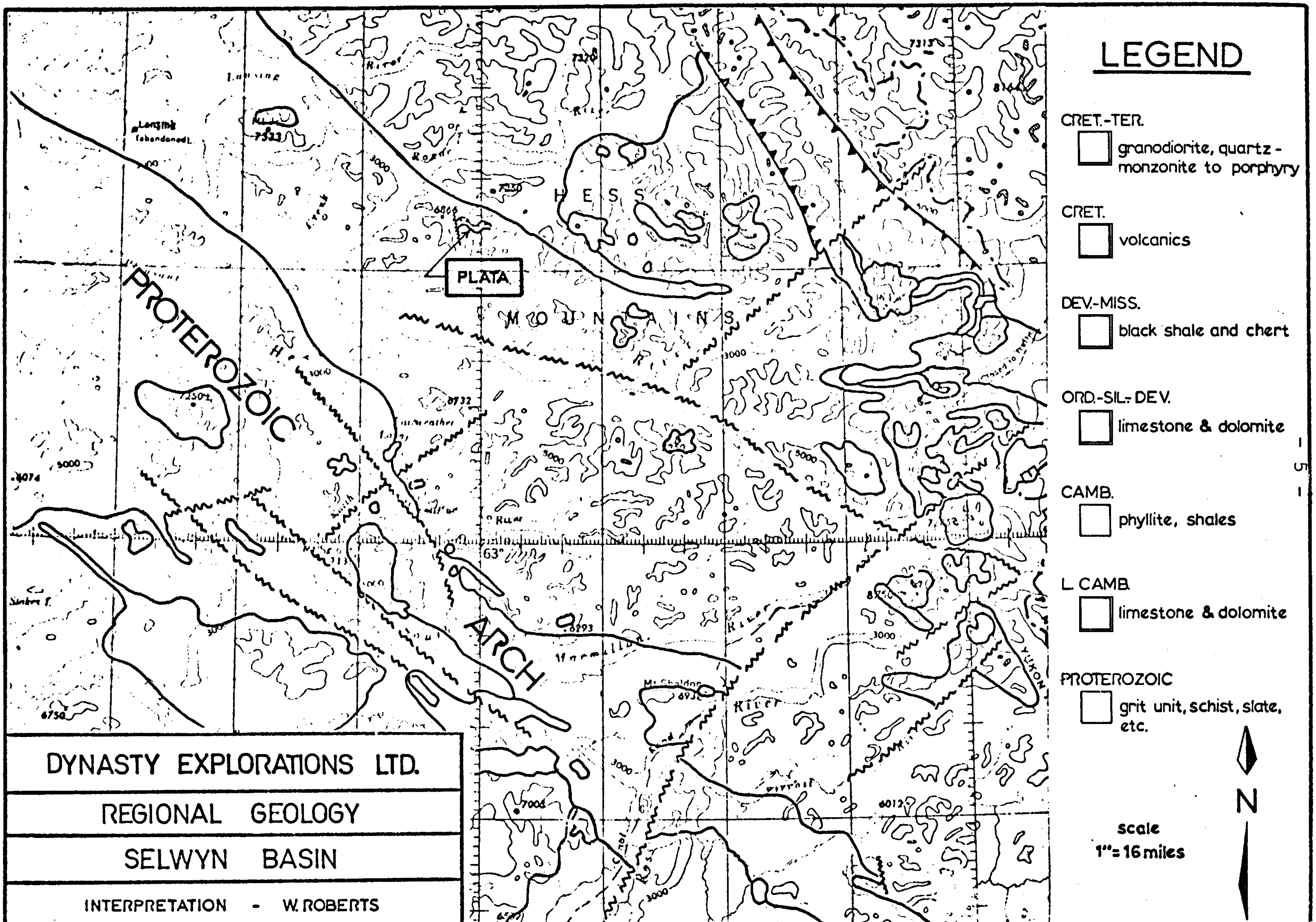
The Bostock Range, 28 miles long and 6 to 12 miles wide, rises from 2500 foot elevations on Rogue River and 3000 feet on Fido Creek to numerous ridges above timber-line (4000-5000 ft.); the highest and central peak being Mt. Aho, elevation 6866 ft. Tree-line is approximately at 4500 ft. above which is largely outcrop and talus. Slopes below 4500 ft. are generally drift covered. All hillsides sustain a stunted growth of black spruce, dwarf birch and mountain alder. Climate is typical of northeast Yukon with average precipitation.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Hess Mountains, located in the northern portion of the Selwyn basin, northeast of the Proterozoic Arch, consist largely of a thick pile of Devonian-Mississippian carbonaceous clastic eugeosynclinal-type sedimentary rocks unconformably overlying the Proterozoic grit units. Structurally this area appears to have had a history of northeast-southwest compression, producing northwest trending major litholigic fabrics, major fold axes and thrust faults. Major faults are oriented in a northwest-southeast direction paralleling the Tintina Trench and regional strike; a northeast-southwest orientation, orthogonal to the last set paralleled by a strong joint set and off-setting unit contacts; and a rouhgly east-west set outlining the thrusting from the south.

Small granitic to granodiorite stocks, occurring along the north-eastern portion of the Selwyn Basin, are part of the general intrusive arc of the Mackenzie Mountains extending from the McQueston-Keno Hill District through this region and southeast straddling the Yukon - Northwest Territories border. Quartz-muscovite porphyry or aplite occurs in several localities as dykes and sills but is nowhere mineralized except in the Plata area.

There are three major types of mineralization discovered to date in the Hess Mountain region. Quartz, chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, veins with minor galena and pyrrhotite occur in the periphery of the intrusives or immediately outside the pluton in the altered wall rocks. Chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and scheelite is noted in skarns developed at the contacts of intrusives with limestone units. Quartz arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite and scorodite is found in thrusts accompanied by discordant subsidiary veins containing high grade galena-tetrahedrite mineralization.



LEGEND
CRET.-TER.
granodiorite, quartz-monzonite to porphyry
CRET.
volcanics
DEV.-MISS.
black shale and chert
ORD.-SIL.-DEV.
limestone & dolomite
CAMB.
phyllite, shales
L. CAMB.
limestone & dolomite
PROTEROZOIC
grit unit, schist, slate, etc.
N
scale
1" = 16 miles
PROTEROZOIC
ARCH
PLATA
H E S S
M O U N T A I N S
63°
DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
SELWYN BASIN
INTERPRETATION - W. ROBERTS

TABLE OF GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS

Thickness	Age	Unit	Description
	Tertiary	5	Pale orange weathering, fine to medium grained light tan quartz porphyry to aplite.
+13,000'	Devonian-Mississippian	4	Dark grey to black weathering, predominantly black carbonaceous shale with minor graphitic chert, argillite and barite lenses.
		4a	Pale brown weathering, massive fine to medium grained quartzite with intervals of shale.
		4b	Grey weathering, grey to black massive limestone with ammonoid concretions.
		4c	Grey weathering, light grey to black sericite graphite phyllite.
		4d	Dark grey weathering, pale grey to black massive chert with minor intervals of shale.
		4e	Pale grey weathering, massive to finely banded white to pale grey to dark grey barite.
+200'		3	Dark grey weathering, grey to black chert pebble conglomerate.
	UNCONFORMITY		
<2000'	Ordovician-Silurian	2	"Road River Formation" - black shale and chert with limy intervals
+6000;	Cambrian and older	1	Pale green and maroon phyllite shale and slate containing massive lenses of pale brown to grey quartzite 1a and pale grey to dark bluish grey limestone 1b

The latter type of vein mineralization,containing excellent gold and silver values,discovered on the Plata Group appears to have the highest potential for an economic deposit in this remote area.

GEOLOGY

The Plata Group is predominantly underlain by an interbedded series of shales and chert of Devonian-Mississippian age unconformably overlying and/or in fault contact with maroon and green slate with quartzite and limestone lenses of probable Cambrian or older age. Ordovician-Silurian Road River Formation and chert pebble conglomerate, common in the Selwyn Shale Basin, are notably absent in this region. A rough east-west trending porphyry dyke of probable Tertiary age is the only intrusive found on the property. The closest stock occurs at Mt. Brodell, approximately 15 miles due east of the Plata Group.

Cambrian and/or Older

Maroon and green slate (1) are the most abundant older rocks within the Plata Group. They weather rather recessively and form "poker chip" size fragments in talus slopes. The edges of chips are usually straight and smooth due to predominant joint systems developed in this unit. Near contacts with limestone and quartzite, the slate becomes a reddish-tan gouge indicative of movement between the two units. In some localities the slate has a phyllitic sheen probably due to an increase in sericite content.

Massive quartzite (1a) is fine to medium grained and weathers pale orange to pale brown grey depending on iron content. In most outcrops the quartzite has a poorly developed schistosity outlined by sericite. It generally contains an estimated 70-80% subrounded quartz grains with minor amounts of feldspar, sericite and limonite. This unit has a blocky weathering appearance and all joints are filled with quartz, often crystalline, with minor amounts of

calcite and limonite. Quartzite bodies appear to have a tabular to lensoid shape with thicknesses generally less than 100 ft. Bodies of quartzite occur throughout the maroon and green slate and are nowhere predictable. Foliation in the quartzite generally sub-parallels the major planar element in the slate. Contacts with the above and below slate are generally smooth, sub-paralleling the major foliation, while at the extremeties inter-fingering predominates.

Limestone (1b) is generally pale to dark grey, often crystalline, and weathers medium to dark grey. It is usually massive but locally can be highly fractured or even brecciated. This unit contains a good joint development with openings less than ½ inch generally trending north-northeast, dipping sub-vertical, and filled with crystalline pink to white calcite with minor barite. These bodies, generally lensoid, seldom exceed 100 to 200 ft. in thickness although one body in the eastern portion of the grid area is estimated to be 500-1000 ft. thick in its central portion. Contacts with quartzite are gradational, commonly occurring over tens of feet. In this zone the quartz grains stand out due to the recessive weathering of the limestone giving the rock a "wart-like" appearance.

Ordovician-Silurian

The "Road River Formation" composed largely of grey to black chert, parent material for the unconformably overlying chert pebble conglomerate, has not been previously recognized within the Plata Group. Although the large chert unit unconformably overlying the Cambrian and older rocks in the south-central portion of the grid area has been mapped as Devonian-Mississippian, it is possible this 300 to 500 ft. thick unit may be representative of the Road River in this region.

Devonian-Mississippian

Brown to black carbonaceous argillaceous shales (4) and interbedded grey to black chert (4d) are the most widely distributed and diagnostic units of this sequence. The argillaceous shale is generally well indurated, has a well developed joint system and weathers recessively to dark brown or black platy talus.

Chert interbeds appear quite continuous along strike and serve as markers indicating fault displacement. Locally, the chert varies in carbon content leading to changes in colour. Generally the chert is coarsely laminated or bedded at intervals of 2 inches to 1 foot which displays later fold patterns. This unit has good joint development and weathers to smooth multi-sided dark grey to black blocks.

Poorly sorted pale brown-grey feldspathic quartzite (4a) occurs as a minor unit interbedded with the shale. The quartzite is massive with no evidence of bedding or foliation, has limited continuity along strike and weathers to light yellow-brown smooth subrounded pebbles to boulders.

Grey weathering, grey to black massive limestone (4b) with ammonoid concretions, occuring as thin lenses in shale, is found in the eastern portion of the Plata claims.

Pale to dark grey barite (4e) was noted as concretions with radiating crystals and as distinct banded lenses in the shale.
Individual lenses generally are less than 50 ft. thick and rarely exceed an estimated 500 ft. in strike length. Fractures and joints are generally filled with crystalline white barite.

Tertiary

Quartz porphyry or aplite (5) occurs as a roughly east-west trending continuous sub-vertical dyke generally less than 100 ft. thick.

The rock is buff to white, very fine grained, with a sugary texture. The continuous nature of the dyke makes it an excellent indicator of post Tertiary fault displacement.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

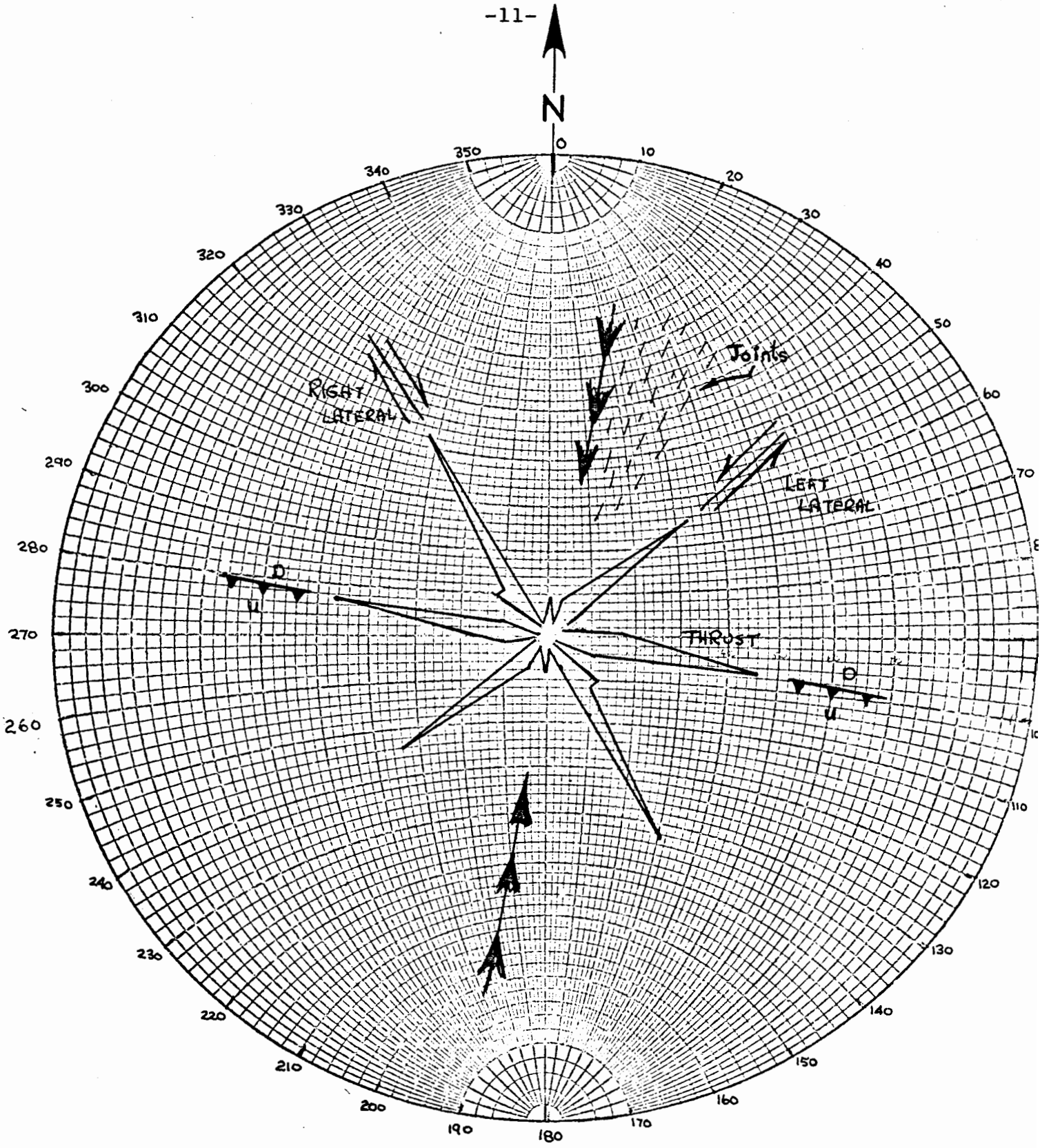
The regional attitude of all units is west to northwest, dipping moderate to steeply towards the south. Exceptions occur locally due to folding.

The most prominent structure in the Cambrian or older units is the well developed planar element or metamorphic foliation. Folding is exhibited by large low amplitude open folds or warpes with axes commonly trending northwest.

In the Devonian-Mississippian bedding and compositional layering were generally apparent although top determinations were not possible. The major planar element, parallel to bedding, probably due to loading, was plotted on the accompanying geological maps as a foliation. Folding in these rocks appears to be more complex than in the Cambrian and older units. A consequence of regional deformation producing a regional fold pattern of high amplitude vertical concentric isoclinal folds and local intraformational overturned folds. Small recumbent folds are overturned to the north with axes trending northwest plunging 10 to 40 degrees in that direction.

Three major fault trends have been recognized and plotted on the accompanying stereonet.

(1) North 30 degrees west; this set is the most dominant trend. It sub-parallels the regional lithologic fabric and other major fault zones within the Selwyn basin such as the nearby Hess River Fault. When mapped in detail, these structures all appear to have right lateral movement. One such fault in the western portion of the Plata claims has right lateral displacement of roughly 2000 ft. as indicated by the porphyry dyke.



MAJOR FAULT PATTERN

PLATA GROUP

(2) North 45 degrees east; This set, developed orthogonal to set (1) is roughly paralleled by a strong well developed joint set and has apparent left lateral movement that produced displacements in rock contacts.

(3) North 80 degrees west; This set is comprised of reverse faults, primarily of Cambrian and older units thrusted over Devonian-Mississippian rocks. The major thrust, located in the central portion of the Plata Group, contains sub-economic to economic silver and gold mineralization over a strike length of 3000 ft. and vertical extent of 1450 ft. Slickensides in the footwall of the thrust indicate movement in a direction of 010 to 030 degrees. The actual thrust zone can be subdivided into three intervals, the footwall gouge - a black gouge with white quartz rubble formed from shearing of black shale; a central quartz vein - generally .5 to 5.0 ft. thick and containing visible mineralization; and the hanging wall gouge - a reddish tan gouge zone formed from shearing of maroon and green slate. In areas of little to no mineralization, there is an absence of the central quartz vein.

Constructing a structural model of major faults in the Plata area, as on the accompanying stereonet, one can predict that the major compressive force is oriented at approximately 010 degrees, producing a conjugate set of faults, sets (1) and (2), as well as the thrust.

LINECUTTING

A total of 23.3 miles of hand cut and chained line was contracted to Martinson Linecutting of Powell River, B.C. at a cost of $125 per line mile. Lines were cut at 400 ft. intervals and stations were established along each line at 100 ft. intervals. Slope corrections were made in areas of rugged relief.

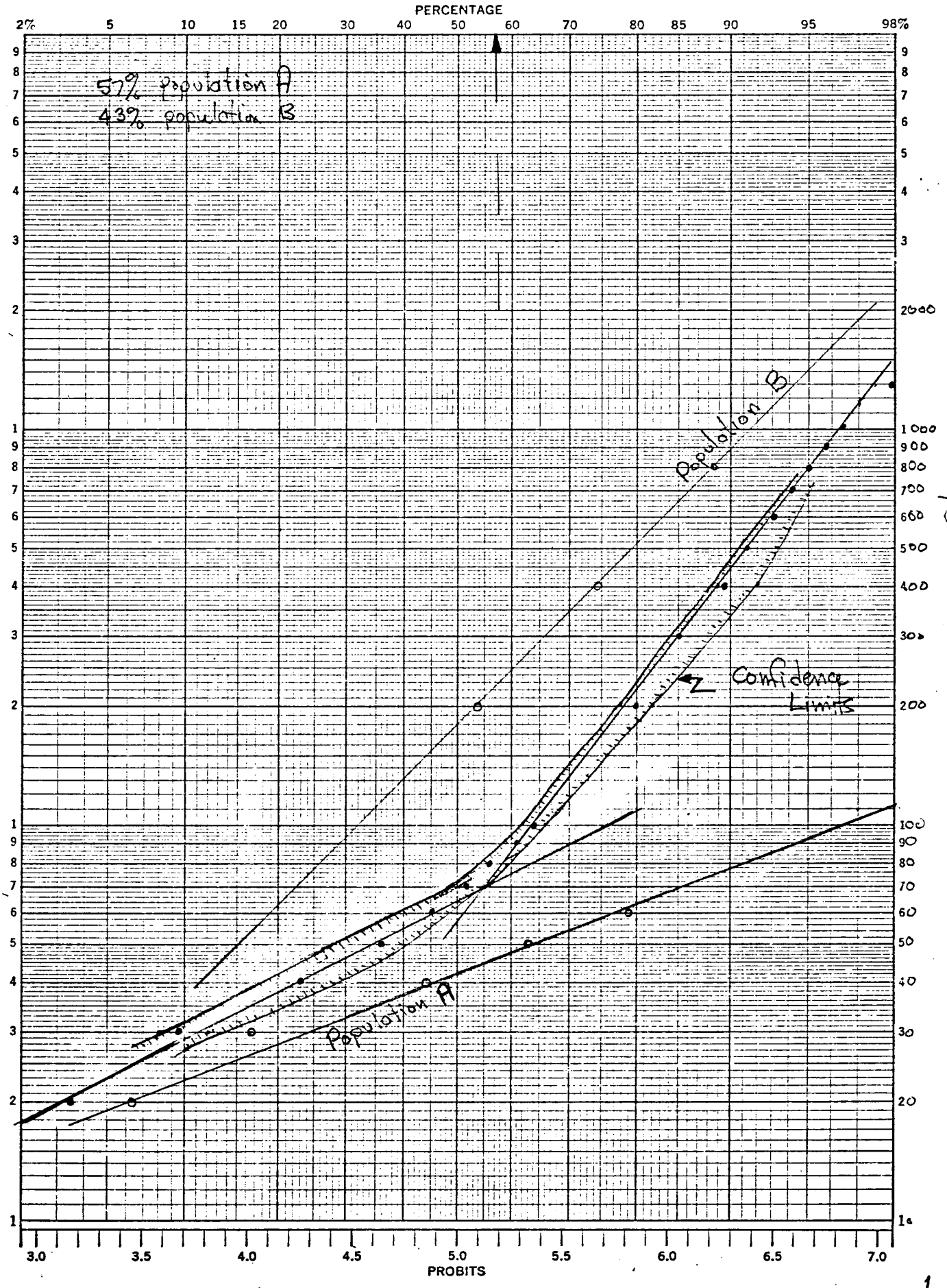
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

Soil samples were taken every 200 ft. along the recently established grid lines on the Plata grid and every 100 ft. on the Inca grid. Contour soil samples were also taken every 200 ft. along the base of potentially interesting sidehills as noted on the accompanying "Geochemical Compilation Map".

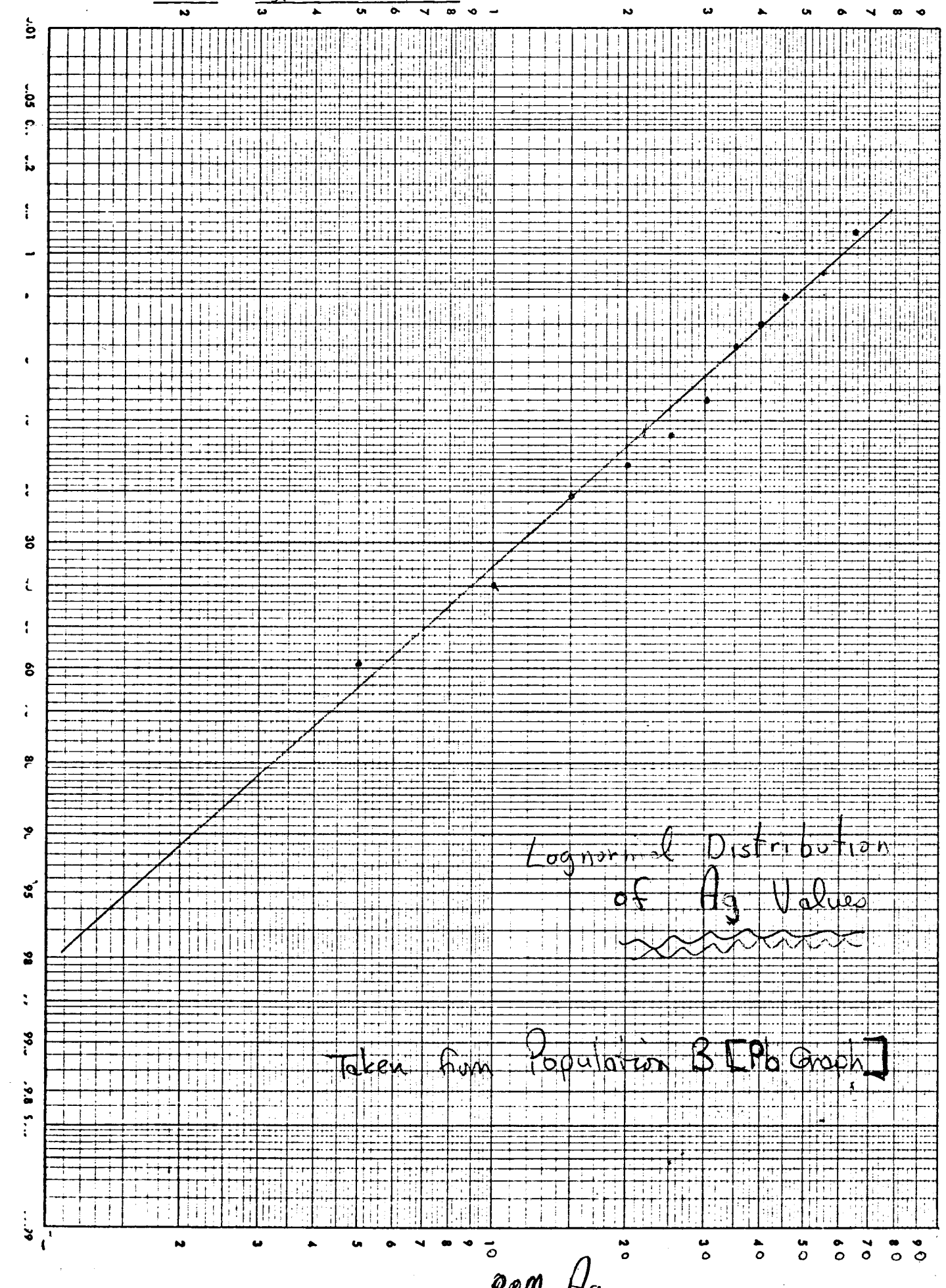
Roughly one-quarter pound of 'B' or 'C' horizon soil was packed in kraft sample sacks and sent to the Acme Geochemical Laboratories in Ross River for analysis. Each sample was dried, sieved to -80 mesh, weighed to 0.5 grams, digested in $HClO_4$, and analyzed for lead by atomic absorption. Individual samples with high amounts of lead were also analyzed for silver at a later date.

The results are shown as probability plots on the following pages. Data points for lead values indicate a smooth curve in the form of a bimodal density distribution with an inflection point at the 43 cumulative percentile. The curve was paritioned into two populations A and B, using the method described by Sinclair (1973). Ninety-five percent confidence limits of each population were determined graphically (Lepeltier, 1969). None of the plotted points lie outside the band defined by the ninety-five percent confidence limit, suggesting that only two populations are present. High values are associated with known Pb-Ag vein mineralization and, therefore, it is reasonable to interpret population A as being background and population B as being anomalous. Threshold for population A is 100 ppm or 97½ cumulative percent. All values of population B and the top 2½ percent of population A may be due to vein mineralization and are outlined on the "Geochemical Values and Contour Map". The high proportion of population B (43 percent) is displayed by the large "Y" shaped anomaly in the footwall of the thrust, possibly outlining two major trends containing galena veins.

PLATA - Pb in Soils



PLATA - Ag. Distribution



Lognormal Distribution of Ag Values

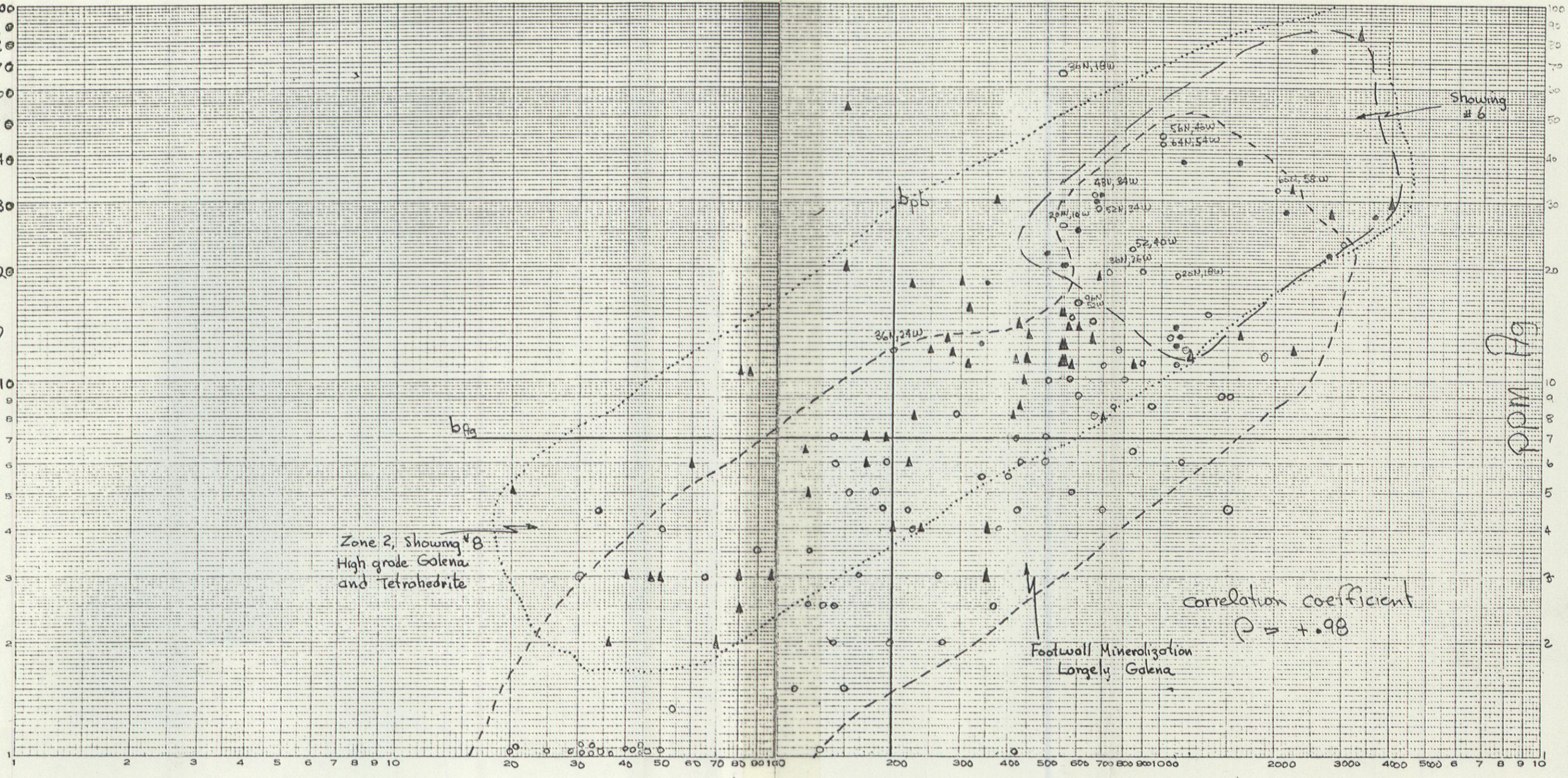
Taken from Population B [Pb Graph]

Plotted silver values on the probability graph suggests that the data represent a single anomalous population resulting from silver-lead vein mineralization.

The correlation diagram of silver and lead exhibits a coefficient of correlation ( ) of +.98, indicating a direct relationship between the elements as is expected. Portions of the correlation cloud may be subdivided according to various types of mineralization they represent. Soils covering tetrahedrite-galena mineralization typical of Zone #2, Showing #8, and Zone #6 contain greater amounts of silver as is shown on the correlation diagram. Soils covering footwall galena veins with roughly 1:1 Ag/Pb ratios generally plot to the right or lower side of the median line. Plots on the correlation diagram provide an excellent method of gauging anomalies as to type of mineralization they represent. Station anomalies that are considered of prime interest are noted on the accompanying correlation diagram.

Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey Inca Claims

A small pace and compass grid was established over a galena vein within the Inca claims. Samples were taken every 100 ft. along 200 ft. spaced lines. Contoured values outline known mineralization between lines 0 and 2S, possibly indicating a very limited extent Anomalies in the northern portion of the grid are yet unexplained and definitely warrant further geochemical coverage.


Showing #6
36N, 18W
56N, 46W
64N, 54W
48N, 34W
52N, 24W
28N, 18W
52N, 40W
36N, 26W
20N, 18W
36N, 24W
Zone 2, Showing #8
High grade Galena
and Tetrahedrite
Footwall Mineralization
Largely Galena
Correlation coefficient
ρ = +.98
ppm Pb

PHYSICAL WORK

A total of 1362 cat hours were used building a winter tote road from Jeff Lake to the Plata claims, constructing a 2200 ft. airstrip in the Fido Creek Valley, and digging 69 trenches as well as constructing various connecting roads within the Plata claims.

Approximately 311 cat hours were spent constructing a winter tote road from the Canol Road near Jeff Lake to the Plata campsite. The road follows major river and creek valleys and is consequently very swampy during the summer months. Construction of a 6 mile all-weather road between the campsite and airstrip began in early November but was curtailed due to large swampy areas needing great amounts of gravel fill in the creek valleys and permafrost conditions on valley slopes.

The 2200 ft. all-weather gravel airstrip, constructed using roughly 362 cat hours, can easily accommodate both single-engine tail wheel aircraft and twin engine STOL aircraft such as the Twin Pioneer or Twin Otter. The airstrip is located in the Fido Creek Valley, approximately 6 miles south of the Plata campsite, 2 miles north of Narrow Lake, and 110 miles north of Ross River.

Location of all trenches and connecting roads may be noted on the accompanying one inch equals 200 ft. "Geology and Development Map". Trenching above timberline was generally hampered by permafrost and slide material. Trench walls were commonly covered by above talus a few hours after trenches were established. Trenching in the area of Showing #6 was almost impossible due to frozen black fault gouge. Trenching in footwall rock progressed much quicker than in the hanging wall due to extreme jointing and fracturing in the shale and chert. A total estimated 153,000 cubic yards of overburden and rock was removed during the trenching program.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Two distinct types of vein mineralization have been found to date on the Plata Group. The thrust zone contains gold and silver values in a central quartz vein and in surrounding fault gouge. Near the thrust zone many northeast and northwest trending faults contain silver and lead values in a siderite gangue. So far, 29 veins and showings, other than the thrust, have been discovered on the Plata Group.

Thrust mineralization, discovered in Zones 3 and 4 that are likely connected, is exposed in trenches and drill holes over a strike lenght of 3000 ft. and 1450 ft. vertically. Visible mineralization, noted only in the central quartz vein, consists of disseminated to banded pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and boulangerite. Near surface oxidized material contains a plentiful amount of green-yellow-orange scorodite coatings. Although no visible mineralization was observed in the hanging wall gouge, modest silver and gold values were obtained. No significant metal values were found in the footwall gouge.

Zone 4, outlined in Trenches 4 to 12 and diamond drill holes DDH-1 to DDH-6, consists largely of a .5 to 5.0 ft. thick quartz vein grading .2 to 119 ounces per ton silver, averaging roughly 20 ounces per ton and .01 to .25 ounces per ton gold, averaging approximately .06 ounces per ton. Most of the hanging wall gouge has been removed due to erosion, thus the full section has never been truly evaluated. Large 025 degree trending pinches and swells control vein thickness and deposition of mineralization. Major ore deposition has occurred in the thinner portions of the quartz vein and concentrations or ore shoots are expected to trend 025 degrees, dipping 45 degrees to the south.

Zone 3, outlined by Trenches 13 to 17 and 35, has been delineated over a length of 900 ft., averaging 19.5 ounces per ton silver

and .06 ounces per ton gold over a 5 ft. mining width. (All assays have been weighed according to assay interval while averaging). Using current metal prices of $3 per ounce silver and $100 per ounce gold, Zone 3 contains roughly 450 tons per vertical ft., with a gross metal value of $65 per ton. It is questionable if all metal is extractable since the type of hanging wall gouge silver and gold mineralization is unknown.

Although the thrust does contain silver and gold mineralization and is a very strong structure both laterally and vertically, it is thought that a better grade of mineralization is needed to warrant further exploration at this time.

Small high grade lead-silver bearing veins, lenses, pods and shoots, occurring in northeast and northwest fault structures hold the best potential for economic mineralization on the property. These structures are often narrow, generally averaging less than 1 ft., and seldom exeeeding a thickness of 5 ft. The most favourable host rocks for the formation of economic lodes are thick bedded Cambrian and Older quartzite and slate. Individual fault structures passing into the footwall shale and chert appear to "horse tail" forming a zone of narrow, irregular and sporadic lenses and pods of mineralization.

Mineralization is predominantly fine to coarse grained, foliated crystalline galena with minor elongate "plate shaped" blebs of tetrahedrite in a gange of yellow-orange siderite with minor barite and calcite. The ratio of massive galena to gangue is highly variable and sporadic at any ore locality. To date only Zones 1 and 2, as well as Showing #6, contain mineable widths of galena mineralization. Generally, the galena occurs as sporadic lenses and blebs, constituting roughly 30 to 40 percent by volume of the vein. In places, such as Showing #5, large groups of cubo-octahedral

crystals of galena are present with no visible evidence of tetrahedrite where open space filling was predominant. Where repeated brecciation or shearing has occurred, the galena is sheared, gneissic or schistose in appearance (steel galena). Massive orange-brown medium to coarse grained crystalline sphalerite, discovered in Zone 2, occurs peripheral to the main galena mineralization generally as massive blebs and pods in a highly oxidized siderite-limonite breccia.

Oxidation of galena to anglesite is common in the oxidized zones of the veins and showings. Replacement begins as pale cream seams along cleavage planes and gradually advances into the galena along scalloped surfaces until it completely forms a coating around the core of galena. Small subrounded nodules to large blocks of galena with oxidized rings of anglesite, discovered at Showing #6 and in the creek below Zone 3, are relatively stable and moderately resistant to weathering processes.

The amount of silver in the galena varies considerably; there is generally less silver in larger crystalline forms than in the massive foliated zones. Silver-lead ratios are commonly 1:1 to 1.5:1 when tetrahedrite is absent.

Tetrahedrite, the major silver bearing mineral, occurs as discontinuous blebs in massive foliated galena. The percentage of tetrahedrite is directly proportional to the thickness of the galena vein. Using Zone 1 for an example; the 4 ft. thick central portion of the vein contains 646 ounces per ton silver compared to one end with a thickness of 1.5 ft. having 260 ounces per ton silver. Although tetrahedrite was not analyzed, using a volume subtraction from silver-lead assays, it is estimated that pure tetrahedrite runs between 4000 and 5000 ounces per ton silver. Malachite and azurite forms in cavities in near-surface veins resulting from oxidation of tetrahedrite-bearing lodes.

Argentiferous jarosite (Ag Fe basic sulphate) noted in Showing 5, Zone 2 and in shears near Showing #6, commonly contains over 100 ounces per ton of silver.

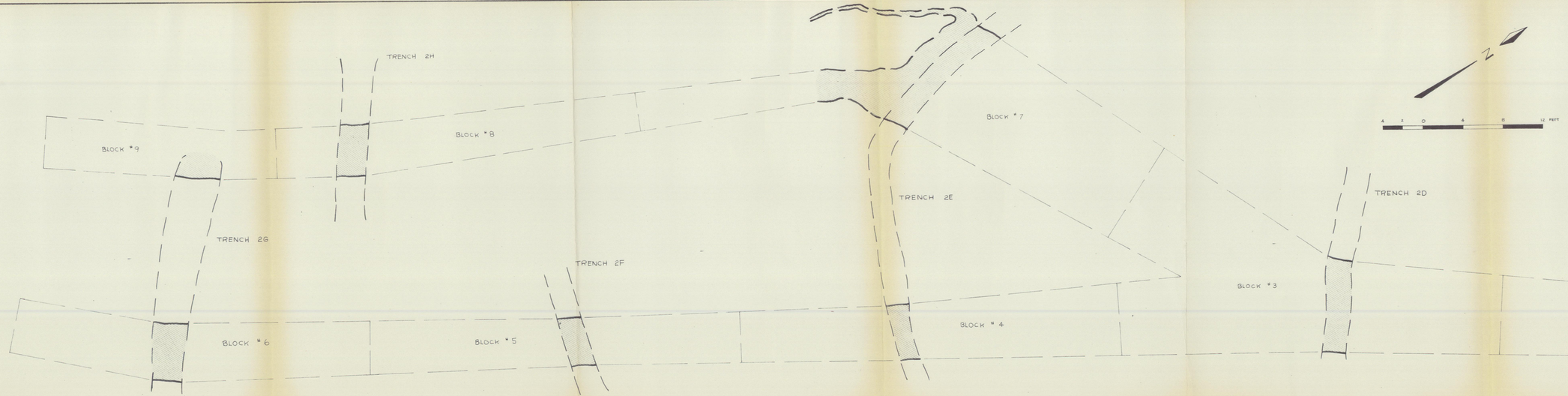
The following is a description of the major lead-silver bearing zones and showings found to date within the Plata Group.

Zone 1 - located between grid lines 24N and 36N outlined by Trenches 43 to 47, contains two mineralized zones. Partial massive siderite replacement of a limestone unit contains blebs and pods of medium to coarse grained galena with a 1:1 silver-lead ratio. Overall, this unit contains approximately 5-10 percent galena and 5-10 ounces per ton silver. No further evaluation of this unit is contemplated.

The major mineralization consists of a massive foliated galena-tetrahedrite lens in black fault gouge within a 015/25° W trending fault zone between massive brown quartzite and overlying maroon and green slate. The lens measures roughly 50 ft. in length and has a maximum thickness of 4.2 ft. Using a 5 ft. mining width, the 50 ft. long zone contains 28 tons per vertical ft. grading 27 percent lead and 120 ounces per ton silver. Due to its limited size on surface and small tonnage potential, as well as location, further work is not expected.

Zone 2 - located just south of the "Popes Nose", occurs in a 030 degree striking, 55 to 70 degrees westerly dipping fault zone. The structure has been traced for 340 ft. through outcrop and hand trenching. The northern zone consists largely of siderite gangue with blebs and pods of galena and sphalerite. Average grade is roughly 2 percent lead, 1 ounce per ton silver and 5 percent zinc. The southern zone, outlined by hand trenches. contains the best mineralization. The 180 ft. long zone contains 241 tons per vertical ft. grading 35 percent lead and 84 ounces per ton silver.

Zone No. 2



BLOCK	TRENCH	ASSAY INTERVAL	GRADE % Pb	GRADE oz/t Ag	AREA	TONS/VERT FT.
1	2B	5.2'	12	13	48 ft²	4.8
2	2C	6.7'	20	27	164 ft²	16.7
3	2D	8.8'	25	43	448 ft²	82.0
4	2E	5.7'	7	7	214 ft²	19.5
5	2F	4.7'	48	89	186 ft²	27.5
6	2G	5.7'	41	120	198 ft²	24.0
7	2E	5.0'	34	125	400 ft²	50.0
8	2H	5.0'	29	129	164 ft²	19.5
9	2G	2.4'	81	124	116 ft²	24.0
				TOTAL		241 T/VERT FT

ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ZONE - 180 FT

AVERAGE GRADE - 35% Pb

84 oz/t Ag

At current metal prices of $3 per ounce for silver and $.18 per pound for lead, this zone contains a gross metal value of $91,000 per vertical foot.

Mineralization is largely fine to medium grained foliated galena with tetrahedrite as bands and blocks in a siderite gangue within the shear zone. The zone appears to die out to the south as the structure passes into overlying black chert and shale. Considering the 45 degree dip of the units, it is likely that Zone 2 would also rake 45 degrees to the south. This zone holds the best potential for mineable high-grade, small tonnage silver-lead mineralization on the Plata Group.

Vein No. 5 - Massive foliated galena with tetrahedrite blocks occur in argentojarosite rich gouge in a narrow fault zone parallel to the thrust. Massive cubiform galena has formed where the fault structure has intersected a major joint. The extent of mineralization, outlined in Trenches 15 and 18, is very limited as the structure pinches out to the north and south. Maximum thickness of the structure is 2.5 ft. grading 69 percent lead and 115 ounces per ton silver. Location anddetailed sketches of Vein No. 5 may be noted on the accompanying Zone 3 map. No further evaluation is considered at this time.

Zone 6 - located in a saddle between grid lines 40N and 48N, consists of massive blocks of high-grade galena-tetrahedrite float and galena-siderite-jarosite bearing fault structures in highly sheared footwall black shale and chert. So far Trench 39 has yielded 30 to 40 tons of float material averaging 80 percent lead and 235 ounces per ton silver. A crude alignment of massive galena blocks in the bottom of the trench was sampled and thought to be in place. Further trenching was hampered by permafrost and sloughing walls. Yellow jarosite gouge with blocks of anglesite after galena in a fault structure discovered in Trench 34 contained an unexpected 121 ounces of silver.

Permafrost and the excessive amount of faulted, sheared and fractured black shale and chert have hindered detailed evaluation of this area. Outcrop is scarce probably due to easy erodability of the black shale. Continuity of fault structures can only be assumed. Further trenching within the saddle is not feasible, although it is recommended in the area north of mineralization in Trench 34.

Future evaluation of the mineralized structures and location of the lode source for the large quantity of float found is expected to be extremely difficult and expensive. Assuming almost negligible core recovery, combined with small targets, diamond drilling does not appear feasible. Small scale sinking and underground drifting in the area of massive galena float is likely the best method to assess the area.

Showing No. 8 - is located on a talus covered ridge southwest and on strike with the Zone 2 structure. Limited hand trenching has not revealed the source of massive galena and sphalerite float. It is assumed the lode occurs in a subsidiary or branching fault to the Zone 2 structure. Further work is definitely warranted.

The Inca Showing - consisting of a 4 foot long, 10 inch wide galena lens in chert breccia, is located between lines 0 and 2S on the Inca grid. Mineralization occurs in a subsiduary fault parallel to a major shear and breccia zone trending approximately 025 degrees. No further work is warranted on this showing.

The majority of Showings 9 to 30 consist of medium to coarse grained galena-siderite lenses and pods generally less than 1 ft. thick occurring in uneven, irregular and branching faults in Devonian-Mississippian black shale and chert. Strike length of mineralization is highly variable, generally less than a few tens of feet and often

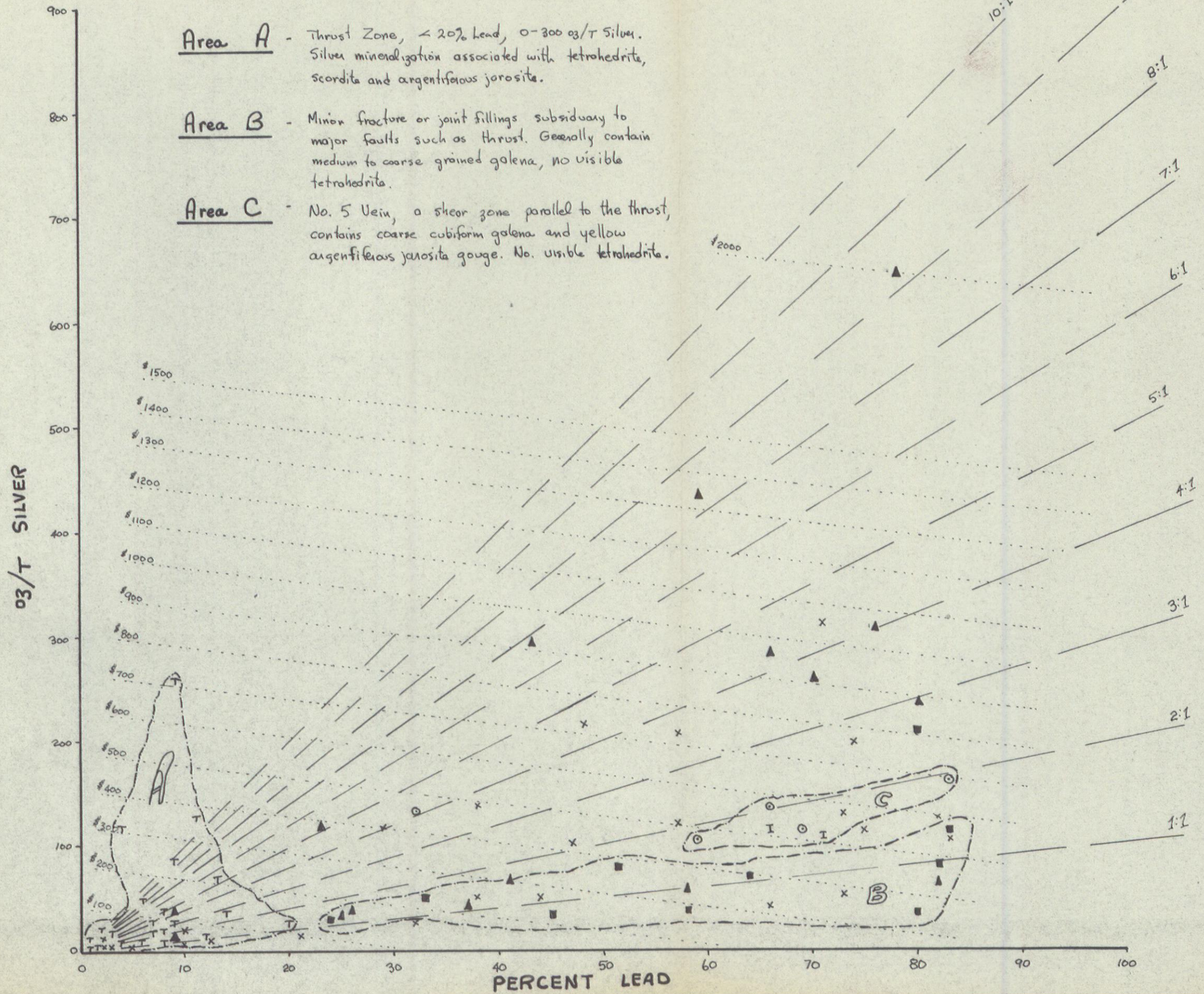
has a pattern of a series of irregular lenses. Overall, there is generally a ratio of 25 percent galena to 75 percent siderite in mineralized sections. Silver-lead ratios are roughly 1:1 due to absence of silver-bearing tetrahedrite. Individually, these showings are uneconomic but, considered as a whole, they occur in two major zones or belts of mineralization that may have potential for larger tonnage lower grade operations. The two zones are easily recognizable on the accompanying geochemical soil sampling maps.

Silver-lead assay values plotted on the accompanying Scatter Diagram outline the various modes of mineralization. Tetrahedrite bearing galena veins forming Zones 1, 2 and 6 have greater silver-lead ratios and consequently contain a much greater gross metal value per ton.

Area A - Thrust Zone, < 20% Lead, 0-300 oz/T Silver. Silver mineralization associated with tetrahedrite, scordite and argentiferous jarosite.

Area B - Minor fracture or joint fillings subsidiary to major faults such as thrust. Generally contain medium to coarse grained galena, no visible tetrahedrite.

Area C - No. 5 Vein, a shear zone parallel to the thrust, contains coarse cubiform galena and yellow argentiferous jarosite gouge. No. visible tetrahedrite.



In situ gross values per ton calculated using present metal prices

Ag - $2.70 per ounce
Pb - $0.15 per pound

LEGEND

T - Thrust Zone
⊙ - No. 5 Vein
X - Zone # 2
■ - Subsidiary Veins
▲ - Zone's # 1 & #6
I - Inca

PLATA PROJECT

SCATTER DIAGRAM

Ag:Pb Ratios | Nov. 73, WP

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting and soil sampling followed by both hand and cat trenching has led to discovery of two major types of vein mineralization on the Plata Group. Low grade gold-silver mineralization in quartz veins within the thrust has been traced over a strike length of 3000 ft. and 1450 ft. vertically. Silver-lead mineralization in a siderite gangue occurs in dilatant zones in both northeast and northwest trending faults. Impressive high grade silver and lead veins occur in Zones 1. 2 and 6. To date, Zone 2 has the greatest potential for developing reserves of high grade small tonnage ore on the property. Greatest fault dilation occurs in the brittle hanging wall quartzite and slate.

Geochemical soil sampling works well in this area. The contoured anomalous lead population appears to outline all near-surface mineralization. Silver analysis of lead anomalies provides one with an excellent guide to amount of tetrahedrite in underlying veins.

Cat trenching has proved to be an effective method for locating and outlining near-surface vein zones. Frozen overburden and fault gouge made trenching and road-building very dangerous and tedious.

The Plata Group has excellent possibilities for economic silver-lead vein mineralization. Depth continuity of Zone 2 may indicate sufficient reserves to initiate a profitable small tonnage underground operation producing direct shipping ore. Underground geologic information obtained together with operational profits from this zone may likely encourage future development of other zones.

Total cost to date incurred on the Plata Group is $364,252 of which $184,285 was spent in 1973.

Further work is definitely warranted. It is recommended that two separate programs be initiated in 1974:

1. A program of underground testing of Zone 2 by either/or a combination of underground drifting and surface diamond drilling. Due to the location, diamond drilling would be extremely costly and probably not feasible. Initial work such as the portal site and the connecting road to the campsite could be finished by mid-July. Actual underground drifting, if contemplated for the 1974 season, could begin in late July.

2. A program of continued detailed structural mapping, soil sampling and cat trenching to complete surface exploration of potential areas within the Plata Group. This program has a proposed budget of $123,200.

PROPOSED 1974 SURFACE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A. Mineralographic studies on vein material from individual zones and showings.

B. Fuel haul of approximately 70 drums of diesel from Ross River to Plata Campsite.

C. Staking of approximately 20 claims covering possible mineralization extending north of the Inca claims.

D. Further grid development on northwest end of Plata Grid and establishment of a large detailed grid covering lead geochem anomalies on the Inca claims.

E. Complete soil sampling of all grid lines.

F. Continued program of cat trenching and road building in the following areas:

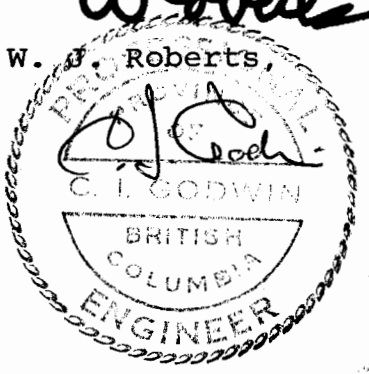
(1) Inca claims
(2) Zone #6
(3) Showing No. 8 (if underground work on Zone 2 is not contemplated).
(4) Newly outlined geochem anomalies on the Plata Grid.

G. Continued program of surface vein sampling and detailed trench mapping.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Roberts,

January, 1974



PROPOSED PLATA BUDGET FOR 1974

Geology		
1 man for 12 months, including NWLC @ $1 300/month		$ 15 600
Geochemistry		
1 man for 3 months @$ 650/month	1.950	
Est. 1500 samples @$1.50 each	2,250	$ 4,200
Prospector, Cat Swamper, Soil Sampler		
1 man for 3 months @ $700/month		$ 2,100
Assaying		
Estimate 200 samples @$10/sample		$ 2,000
Physical Work		
(a) Fuel mobilization from airstrip in early March. Est. 100 hrs. @$35/hr.	3,500	
(b) Road building and trenching 900 hrs. @$35/hr.	31,500	
(c) Stand-by rate @$1500/mo. x 9 months	13,500	$48,500
Fuel		
Total cat hours est. 1000 hrs. Fuel consumption 5½ gal/hr. Total fuel needed - 5500 gal. Fuel needed from Ross 5500-1980= 3500 gals. (say 80 drums)	2,520	
Est. 8 drums reg. gas 360 gals. @$.90/gal.	324	
Est. cost of oil, grease, etc.	300	$ 3,144
Freight		
Estimate		$ 500

Transportation		
1 round trip in March - Vancouver-Whitehorse-Vancouver	166	
2 round trips during season	322	
2 Beaver trips return Ross-Plata-Ross in March	400	
March fuel haul - 8 round trips with Pioneer 1760 mi. x $1.85/mi.	3,256	
Yukon Bus Lines - Est. 10 round trips @$15.00/trip	150	
Weekly supply trips by helicopter from Ross - 12 trips @$780/trip	9,360	
Helicopter reccy, supervisory vists, etc. - est. 20 hrs. @$150/hr.	3,000	$ 16,664
Camp Operations		
4 men for 100 days @$10/man/day	4,000	
Camp supplies	500	$ 4,500
Property Maintenance		
Recording fee for assessment work @$25/claim for 5 yrs. x 200 claims	5,000	
Grouping charge @$5/16 claims	325	$ 5,325
Research and Consulting Fees		
Estimate		$ 2,000
Claim Staking		
Est. 20 claims @$30/claim		$ 600
Contingencies		
Estimate		$ 2,000
Total Direct Costs		$107,133
Administration - 10%		$ 10,713
Expediting - 5%		$ 5,356
TOTAL COST		$123,200

Appendix I

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Name	Position	Address
Wayne Roberts	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
F. Lavoie	Cat Operator	Whitehorse, Y.T.
T. Skonseng	Prospector	Ross River, Y.T.
D. Davis	Assistant	Vancouver, B.C.
F. Daley	Assistant	Richmond, B.C.
B. Roberts	Cook	Vancouver, B.C.

Contractors

Renton Management	Vancouver, B.C.
Trans North Turbo Air	Whitehorse, Y.T.
Canwest Aviation	Calgary, Alberta.
Terr-Air	Ross River, Y.T.
Martinson Linecutting	Powell River, B.C.

DEPA[illegible]ENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DE[illegible]OPMENT

Appendix II

Northern Mineral Exploration Program

Note: 1. This sheet must accompany the application for assistance.
2. It must be completed anew at the conclusion of the approved exploration program to show actual expenditures, and is to be submitted under oath with the request for grant payment.
3. "Units" refers to units of performance such as feet of drilling, line miles of surveys, hours of flying time, etc.

Property .... PLATA ..... Claim Sheet No. 105-N-9

Name of Company DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD. Lat. 63°40'N Long. 132°02'W

Program to be carried out between February 1, 1973 and December 31, 1973

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED		ACTUAL		Inspection Field Check
	Units	Expenditure	Units	Expenditure	
1. (a) Consultants Fees					
(b) Field Supervision	2 mons. @ $2500/month	5,000			
2. Mobilization and Demobilization of Program					
(a) Transportation	Demob. of diamond drill	3,725		2,187.98	
(b) Freight				3,723.01	
(c) Road Construction	construction of tote road, access roads & airstrip	40,712	Approx. 100 mi. tote road	34,791.59	
3. Exploration Work					
(a) Mapping & Prospecting ...	1 Prospector @$600/month	2,600	1 prospector for 3 months	2,376.27	
(b) Surveys (Linecutting)	30 mi. @$100/mi. & camp costs	3,920	21.3 mi. @$125/mi. plus expenses	2,912.50	
(i) Geological	6 mo. @$1100/mo.	6,600	1 Geol. for 1 yr. plus expenses & assays	18,226.68	
(ii) Geophysical					
(iii) Geochemical	1 man for 3 mo. @$600/mo.	7,800	1 man for 3 mos.	1,807.47	
(iv) Evaluation	2000 samples @$3/sample				
(c) Trenching		25,000	cat trenching	32,045.17	
(d) Dia. Drilling–(surface)					
(e) Shaft Sinking					
(f) Underground Expl.....					
(i) Drifts & Crosscuts					
(ii) Raising					
(iii) Dia. Drilling					
(iv) Servicing					

IAND 52-155 (5-68)

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED Units	ESTIMATED Expenditure	ACTUAL Units	ACTUAL Expenditure	Inspection Field Check
4 Miscellaneous sampling and Assays.	500 samples @$10/sample	5,000		3,650.74	
5. Camp Construction					
6 Camp Operation					
(a) Supplies	5 men -100 days @$10/man/day	5,000	)		
(b) Heating			)	8,465.40	
(c) Maintenance	Supplies	1,000	)		
7. Rental of Equipment					
8. Depreciation					
9 Major Transportation for Field Support or Service					
(i) Fixed Wing Aircraft	Transp.of men & fuel	11,868		20,692.70	
(ii) Rotary Wing Aircraft	10 hrs.@$150/hr.	1,500		20,581.11	
(iii) Other	Capital costs	4,300			
10. Communications	of Bombardier & travel by Yukon Bus Lines		Communications/ Base Camp (Exped. 5%)	9,786.37	
11 Other (Property Maintenance)	Recording fee for Assessment & grouping	5,325			
12 General and Administrative Expenses (includes head office and field office administration; attach list of details).	Admin. 10%	12,985		16,124.70	
	Exped. 5%	6,493			
TOTAL		149,328		177,371.70	

Less Grants previously rec. 58,365.24

$119,006.46

Signature

Inspecting Officer

Title

Date

TELEPHONE 685-4331

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

330 MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

AFFIDAVIT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF COSTS

I, WAYNE J. ROBERTS, Geologist, Dynasty Explorations Limited, of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby state that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statement of costs presented in this report (Geochemical, Geological, Cat Trenching and Engineering Evaluation Report on the Plata Group) is both correct and true.

Wayne J. Roberts,

Date Jan 22/74

Notary Public in and for the
Province of British Columbia

JOHNNY CREEK

PLATA GROUP

INCA CLAIMS

GR CREEK

NORTH FIDO CREEK

5000

4500

4000

3000

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

PLATA & INCA GROUPS

CLAIM MAP

SCALE : 1 inch = 1/2 mile

DATE : Nov. 73

N.T.S.
105 - N - 9
105 - O - 12


MT. ALO FAULT
PLATA GROUP
INCA CLAIMS
N
LEGEND
THICKNESS AGE UNIT DESCRIPTION
Tertiary 5 - Pale orange weathering, fine to medium grained light tan quartz porphyry to aplite
Devonian-Mississippian 4 - Dark grey to black weathering predominantly black carbonaceous shale with minor graphitic chert, argillite and bleache horizons
4a - Pale brown weathering vesicular, fine to medium grained quartzite with intervals of shale.
4b - Grey weathering, grey to black massive limestone with thin sand interbeds.
4c - Grey weathering, light grey to black granule quartzite, argillite.
4d - Dark grey weathering, pale grey to black massive chert with minor intervals of shale.
4e - Pale grey weathering, massive to finely bedded white to pale grey to dark grey barite.
Unconformity
3 - Dark grey weathering grey to black chert pebble conglomerate.
Unconformity
Ordovician-Silurian 2 - "Kaslo River Formation" - black shale and chert with limey intervals
Cambrian and older 1 - Pale green and maroon phyllitic shale and slate containing massive lenses of pale brown to grey quartzite 1a and pale grey to dark bluish grey limestone 1b.
Limit of mining
Geological contact, defined, assumed
Fault, defined, assumed
Thrust fault, defined, assumed
Foliation, major planar element
Vertical jointing
MAP SCALE
1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50'
DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.
PLATA GROUP
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
NTS: 105-N-9
105-O-12
Geology by: W. ROBERTS
Drawn by: W. ROBERTS
NOVEMBER, 1973

PLATA GROUP

INCA GROUP

Inca grid

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

PLATA GROUP

GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION MAP

VALUES IN PARTS PER MILLION LEAD

NOVEMBER, 1973

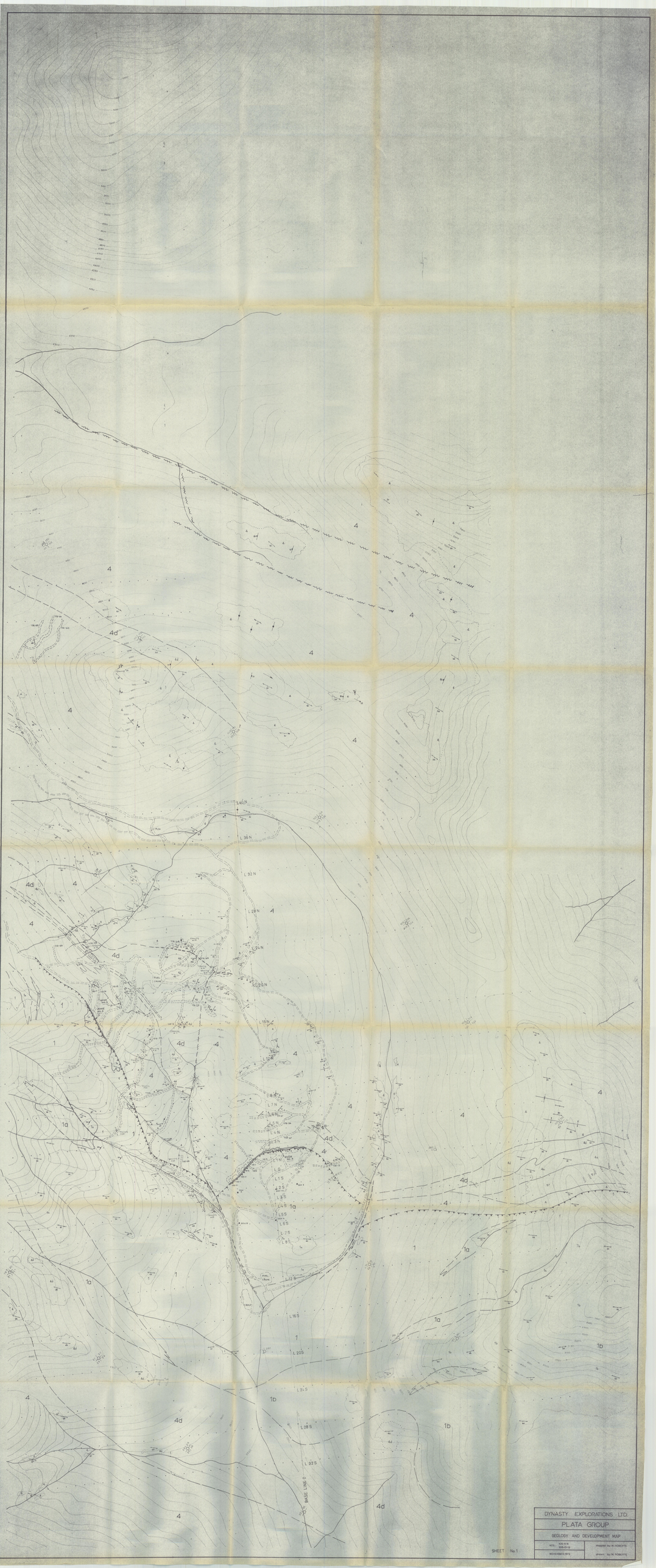
sampled by: D. DAVIS
F. DALEY

MAP SCALE

feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 feet

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50'

N



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

PLATA GROUP

GEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT MAP

SCALE 1" = 100'	mapped by W. ROBERTS
NOVEMBER, 1973	drawn by W. ROBERTS

SHEET No. 1

	Location	Average Thickness on Surface	Average Trend of Vein	Description	Assay Results Pb	Ag	Au
1	Tr 43 to Tr 47	0.2' → 4.2'	015° / 25°W	Massive foliated medium to coarse grained galena with bands and blebs of tetrahedrite in gangue of siderite, limonite, and barite within black gouge zone. Estimate 10-15% tetrahedrite.	see	detailed	map
2	Pope's Nose	4.7' → 8.8'	030° / 55°W	Massive foliated fine to coarse grained galena with estimated 10-20% tetrahedrite and sphalerite in limonite - siderite gangue within or adjacent to fault zone.	see	detailed	map
3	Tr. 13 → Tr. 17 Tr 35	2.0' - 4.5'	295° / 45°S	Thrust zone, consisting of footwall gouge, quartz vein, and hanging wall gouge, contains silver and gold mineralization. Only visible mineralization consists of arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, and sphalerite in quartz vein.	see	detailed	map
4	Tr. 3 → Tr 12	1.0' → >5'	265° / 45°S	Similar to Zone 3, although quartz vein has predominant mineralization.	see	detailed	map
5	Tr 15 and 18	0.2' → 2.5'	330° / 60°SW; 020° / 70°W	Fault and joint system subsidiary to thrust containing yellow argentiferous jarosite and coarse grained cubiform galena. No visible tetrahedrite.	see	detailed	map
6	Tr 34, Tr 38 to Tr 42, Tr 48	0.5' → 10.0'	330° / 35°SW?	Massive blocks of foliated galena with estimated 10 to 15% tetrahedrite found in black footwall gouge of thrust. Two N-S trending shear zones contain argentiferous jarosite.	see	detailed	map
7	L 65 28+00W	< 1/4"	025° / 90°	joint openings < 1/4" in quartzite filled with quartz and sporadic blebs of galena.	no samples analysed		
8	Pope's Nose	?	?	Float occurrence of massive coarse grained galena and sphalerite coated with malachite within chert talus to the south and on strike with the west Zone of No. 2.			
9	L 40 N 80+00W	5'	—	Disseminated blebs of galena in orange weathering gritty limestone adjacent to quartzite contact. Estimate < 5% over 5 feet.	—		
10	L 36 N 60+00 W	—	—	Disseminated bornite with malachite in quartz filled joints in massive quartzite.	~~~		
11	Tr #19	0 → 0.5'	—	Few blocks of coarse grained galena in siderite - barite gangue within fractured section on crest of small fold in massive chert	~~~		
12	Tr #20	0 → 0.3'	295° / 35°S	Massive siderite filling with sporadic blebs and pods of coarse grained galena in shear zone between brown shale and black chert.	~~~		
13	Tr #25	0 → 0.7'	285° / 70°S	Massive siderite - barite gangue with pods of coarse grained galena. Disseminated blebs also common. Grab of galena #4575	82.8%	108.2 oz/T	Tr.
14	Tr #28	0.1' - 1.0'	335° / 90°	Shear zone containing siderite filling with sporadic blebs of galena < .5' thick. Grab sample of galena	33.0%	48.8 oz/T.	Tr.
15	Tr #28	0.1' - 0.4'	285° / 75°S	Fracture filling of quartz with finely disseminated galena.	45.2%	33.0 oz/T	.01 oz/T
16	Tr #29		?	Pods of coarse grained galena up to .5' thick and 1.0' in diameter within yellow brown shale. Grab of galena.	79.5%	211.2 oz/T.	.005 oz/T
17	Tr #32	0.1' - 0.5'	340° / 85°SW	Orange weathering limonite - siderite gangue filling of fractures containing minor sporadic coarse grained galena. Fracture horsetails to NW. Grab of galena.	82.0%	80.8 oz/T	Tr.
18	Tr #35	0.5 - 1.5'	330° / 45°S	Massive yellow orange siderite, barite, quartz, and limonite filling of shear zone in overturned fold in shale. Disseminated blebs of galena in gangue common. Estimate 10-15% galena.	~~~		
19	Tr #35	0.5' - 1.0'	330° / 70°SW	" " " " " / channel sample (0.8') across higher grade section	24.1%	32.1 oz/T.	.01 oz/T
20	Tr #35	0.1 - 0.5'	15° / 50°W	Pod of fine grained galena in limonite and jarosite gouge within shear zone. Assay over 0.5' (#4583)	63.5%	68.2 oz/T.	.005 oz/T
21	Tr #31	0.1 - 0.2'	330° / 85°W	Fracture filling of limonite and siderite containing minor disseminated galena	~~~		
22	Tr #35	0.1' - 0.5'	330° / 60°W	Fracture filling of orange weathering limonite, siderite and barite containing minor blebs and disseminations of galena	~~~		
23	Tr #35	0.3' - 0.6'	10° / 55°W	Pale green - yellow quartz scorodite vein containing visible arsenopyrite, pyrite, and galena. Sample over 0.6' (#4645)	2.4%	7.5 oz/T.	0.17 oz/T
24	L 22S 16+00 W	—	—	Quartz filled fractures in massive chert containing blebs of galena. No specific orientation	~~~		
25	Tr #69		270° / 45°S	Quartz vein with minor sporadic blebs of chalcopyrite and galena.	~~~		
26	Tr #61	0.1' - 0.5'	050° / 80°NW	Shear zone filling of siderite, quartz, barite, and limonite with pods and blebs of coarse grained galena. Largest pod - 4' x 2' x 0.5'. Grab of galena (#4650)	80.5%	35.8 oz/T.	Tr.
27	Tr #51	0 - 0.2'	030° / 60°W	Shear zone filling of siderite containing minor galena.	~~~		
28	L 58 N 9+00 W		?	Quartz vein rubble with blebs of coarse grained galena.	~~~		
29	Tr #64	0.1' - 0.4'	340° / 60°W	Yellow to black gouge and quartz vein in shear zone. Quartz vein contains minor pyrite and galena.	~~~		
30	Tr #65	0.1' - 0.3'	265° / 35°S	Shear zone between black chert and brown shale contains siderite gangue and black gouge. Blebs of galena common in siderite	~~~		

LEGEND

THICKNESS	AGE	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
	?	[shaded box]	Orange weathering massive manganiferous siderite, siderite, barite, and limonite. Occurs as gangue accompanied by galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite.
	Tertiary	5	Pale orange weathering, fine to medium grained light tan quartz porphyry to aplite
+ 13,000'	Devonian - Mississippian	4	Dark grey to black weathering, predominantly black carbonaceous shale with minor graphitic chert, argillite, and barite lenses
		4a	Pale brown weathering, massive fine to medium grained quartzite with intervals of shale.
		4b	Grey weathering, grey to black massive limestone with ammonoid concretions
		4c	Grey weathering, light grey to black sericite graphite phyllite
		4d	Dark grey weathering, pale grey to black massive chert with minor intervals of shale.
		4e	Pale grey weathering massive to finely banded white to pale grey to dark grey barite.
+ 200'		3	Dark grey weathering, grey to black chert pebble conglomerate.
	Unconformity		
< 2000'	Ordovician - Silurian	2	"Rogue River Formation" black shale and chert with limy intervals
+ 6000'	Cambrian and Older	1	Pale green and maroon phyllitic shale and slate containing massive lenses of pale brown to grey quartzite 1a and pale grey to dark bluish grey limestone 1b.

Limit of Outcrop

Geological contact, defined, assumed

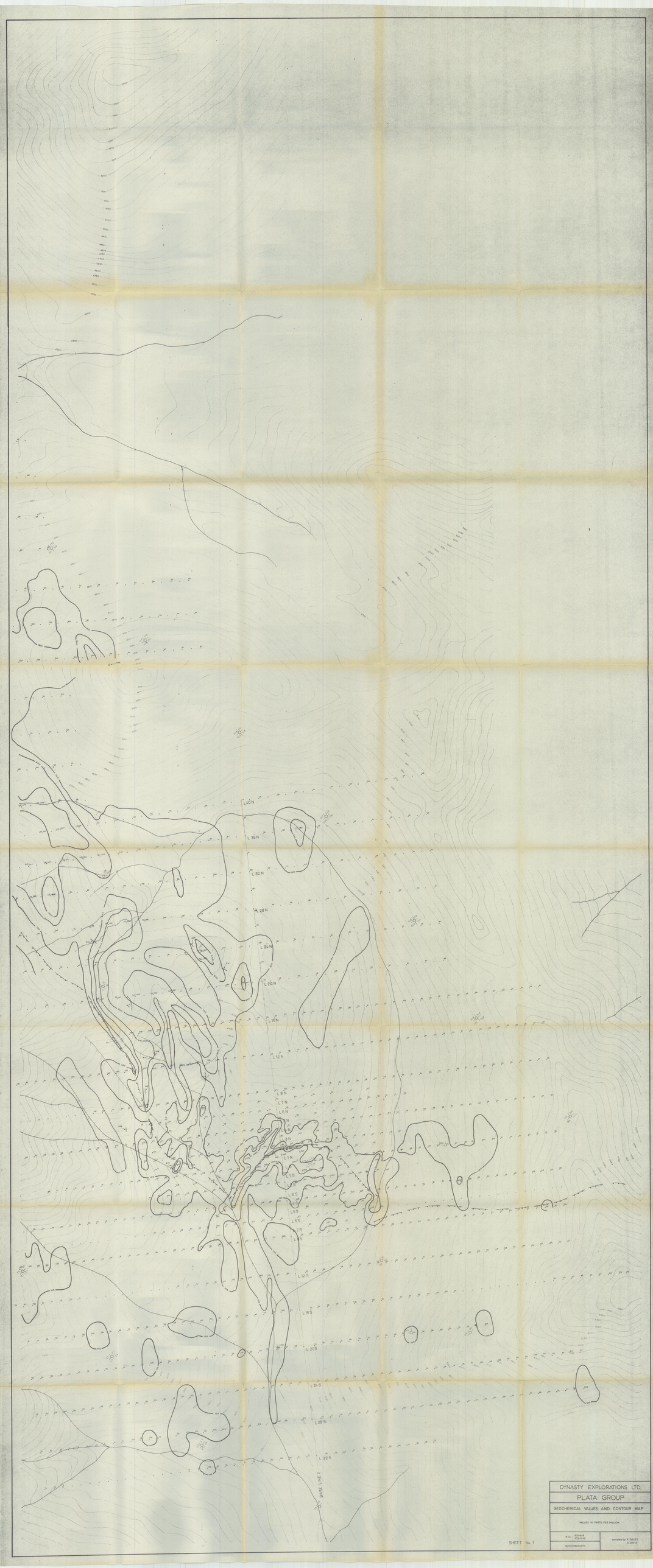
Fault or Shear Zone, defined, assumed

Thrust fault, defined, assumed

Foliation

Vertical jointing

SHEET No. 2



DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

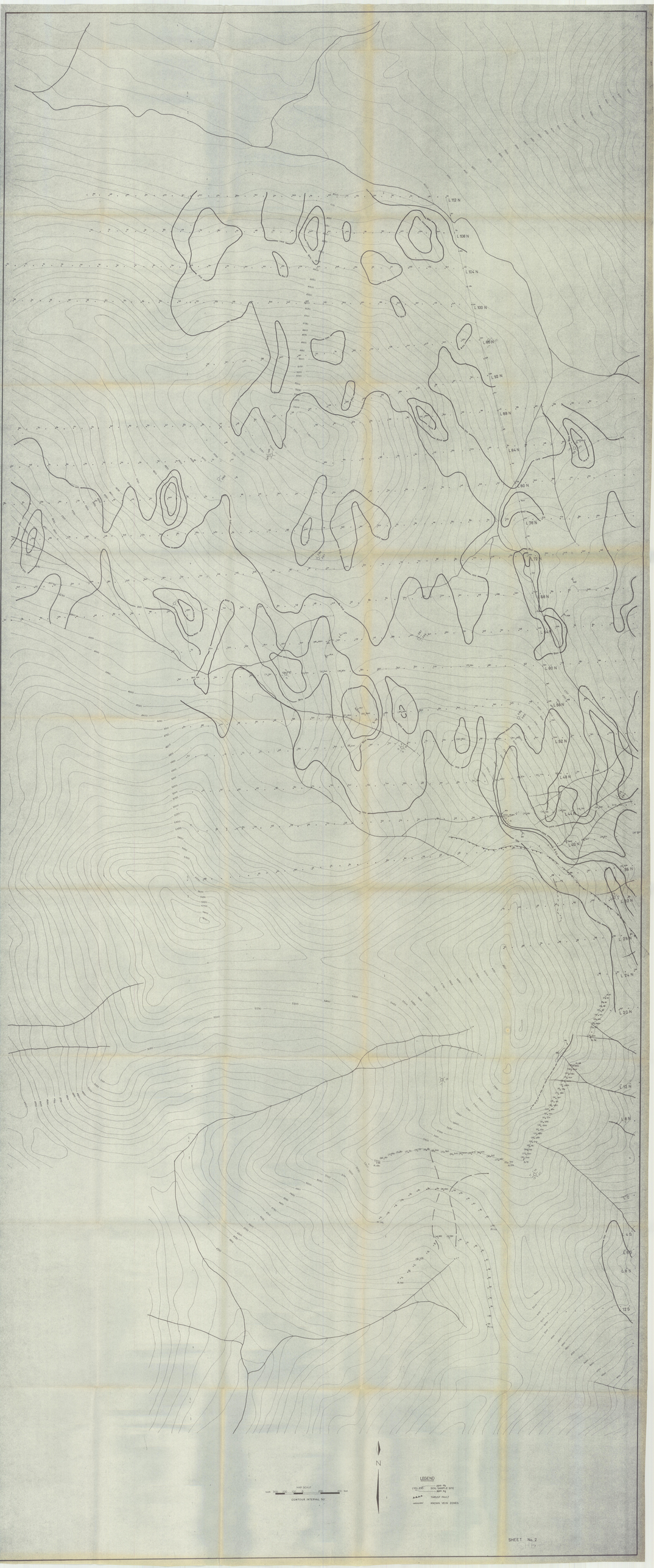
PLATA GROUP

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES AND CONTOUR MAP

VALUES IN PARTS PER MILLION

N.T.S. 103-G-9 103-H-12	SURVEYED by: E. DALEY D. DAVIS
NOVEMBER, 1973	

SHEET No. 1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L 60 N
L 56 N
L 52 N
L 48 N
L 44 N
L 40 N
L 36 N
L 32 N
L 28 N
L 24 N
L 20 N
L 12 N
L 8 N
L 0
L 4 S
L 8 S
L 12 S
N
MAP SCALE
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50'
LEGEND
SOIL SAMPLE SITE
THRUST FAULT
KNOWN VEIN ZONES
SHEET No. 2

N

TRENCH-6

TRENCH-5

TRENCH-7

TRENCH-8

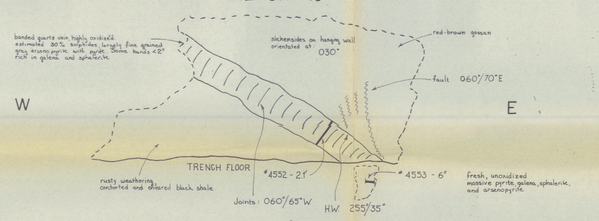
TRENCH-9

TRENCH-10

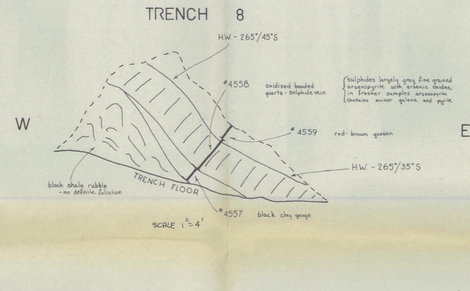
TRENCH-11

TRENCH-12

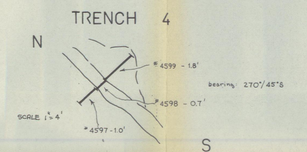
TRENCH 10



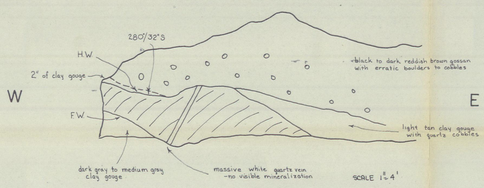
TRENCH 8



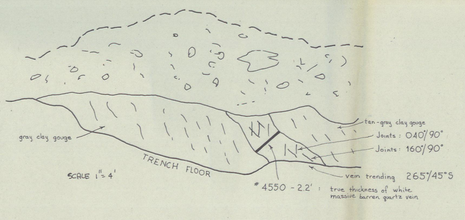
TRENCH 4



TRENCH 11



TRENCH 12



TAG No.	SAMPLE TYPE	THICKNESS	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	ASSAY RESULTS Pb	Ag	Au	
4550	CHANNEL	2.2'	TR-12	massive white qtz vein, no visible mineralization	x	.22	Tr	
4551	"	4.5'	TR-11	massive white qtz vein, no visible mineralization	X	.20	Tr	
4552	"	1.6'	TR-10	highly oxidized qtz vein with bands < 3% of grey fine grained arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, and minor galena & pyrite	5.97	8.96	.16	
4553	"	0.5'	TR-10	fresh 6" bands of massive fine grained arsenopyrite with pyrite, sphalerite and galena	19.91	27.9	.08	
4554	"	2.0'	TR-9	massive qtz vein with bands <1" of grey fine grained arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor galena	11.52	15.9	.20	
4555	"	1.2'	TR-9	grey clay fault gouge on hanging wall of vein	—	8.48	.03	
4556	PANNEL	2.1'	TR-9	highly oxidized banded qtz vein with 2 intervals <.6" in total thickness of fresh arsenopyrite with galena & pyrite	7.62	6.24	.16	
4557	CHANNEL	1.2'	TR-8	black clay gouge on vein footwall	X	.68	.005	
4558	"	2.7'	TR-8	oxidized banded qtz vein with arsenopyrite and associated arsenate and antimonites with minor galena and pyrite	2.43	5.02	.10	
4559	"	1.2'	TR-8	red brown gossan forming hanging wall	X	2.04	.01	
4560	"	1.2'	TR-7	massive white qtz vein, highly oxidized and vuggy, + few small specs of arsenopyrite	x	x	Tr	
4561	"	2.0'	TR-6	massive white qtz vein with few vugs and no visible mineralization	X	1.18	.01	
4585	"	0.9'	TR-4	black fault wall gouge with minor white qtz rubble	—	5.41	.03	
4586	"	1.4'	TR-4	white qtz vein with minor bands of fine grained arsenopyrite with galena - All highly oxidized surfaces covered with scorodite	8.11	39.0	.12	
4587	"	1.6'	TR-4	grey green black clay gouge hanging wall with minor limonite bands	6.75	30.0	.03	
4588	"	1.7'	"	highly oxidized & fractured marble covered qtz vein with minor sulphide bands largely arsenopyrite, minor galena	2.50	18.5	.19	
4589	"	2.3'	"	highly oxidized, fractured, friable crushed qtz vein, sulphide bands concentrated near hanging wall largely arsenopyrite, pyrite & minor galena	6.45	50.0	.15	
4590	"	1.0'	"	white vuggy qtz vein, highly oxidized & pitted, minor specs of arsenopyrite, forms coating on all surfaces	2.05	3.56	.02	
4591	"	1.6'	"	maroon-grey brown clay gouge with blebs < 4" of bleached fine grained galena	30.9	86.1	.01	
4592	"	1.6'	"	black hanging wall clay gouge with qtz rubble	1.88	6.81	.05	
4593	"	1.0'	"	black fault wall gouge with qtz rubble	—	11.8	.04	
4594	"	2.6'	"	oxidized crushed qtz vein with sulphide bands near HW - primarily arsenop., pyrite + minor galena	14.3	36.7	.13	
4595	"	0.9'	"	black clay gouge and white qtz rubble, no visible mineralization	4.2	10.72	.08	
4596	"	1.4'	"	grey brown black clay gouge, minor pyrite	8.55	19.7	.19	
4597	"	1.0'	"	black clay fault wall gouge with qtz rubble, estimated ≈ 50% qtz	—	9.76	.11	
4598	"	0.7'	"	oxidized crushed qtz vein with <1" bands of fine grained arsenopyrite, pyrite, minor galena - estimated ≈ 5% galena	13.3	76.6	.25	
4599	"	1.8'	"	black white + rusty yellow banded hanging wall clay gouge	—	41.4	.08	
4600	"	2.6'	"	massive white qtz vein with few <1" bands of black sphalerite, minor specs of sulphides	.80	11.7	.01	
4601	"	1.6'	"	black + yellow clay gouge with blebs < 2" massive fine grained bleached arsenopyrite and galena	11.7	128.7	.13	
4602	"	2.4'	"	vein - light green brecciated clay with blebs < 3" of fine grained sulphides filling of green scorodite common	9.15	33.3	.15	
4603	"	2.0'	"	massive white qtz vein, few specs of galena + pyrite galena	—	1.28	Tr	
4604	"	1.4'	"	black fault wall clay gouge	—	4.07	.01	
4605	"	1.0'	"	green grey black hanging wall gouge	—	9.11	.01	
4606	"	2.5'	"	massive qtz vein with minor specs of arsenopyrite, pyrite, and galena	1.38	4.42	.06	
4607	"	3.8'	TR-5	qtz vein with 6" band of fault wall shale included, few specks of sulphides	—	8.0	.02	
4608	GRAB	—	TR-4	grab samples of vein between 0+200 and 0+300	1.86	19.0	.06	
4642	CHANNEL	2.2'	"	qtz vein with bands of fine grained arsenopyrite with minor galena, galena zone in central portion - all fractures coated with scorodite	4.28	119.3	.12	
4643	GRAB	—	"	galena rich material from cross section # 46+43	9.45	261.2	.18	
4644		1.1'	"	massive qtz vein highly fractured with scorodite coatings, few fine grained bands of arsenopyrite with minor galena and sphalerite	0.28	7.25	.13	

LEGEND

- massive white-creamy quartz vein with minor arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, boulangerite, and scorodite
- FW — black shale footwall gouge
- HW — dark gray to pale orange gray hangingwall gouge
- limit of outcrop
- form lines
- strike and dip of vein hangingwall
- survey stations
- sample interval
- trench outline

feet 30 20 10 0 20 40 feet

scale: 1" = 20 feet

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

PLATA GROUP

ZONE No. 4

N.T.S.: 105-N-9, 105-O-12

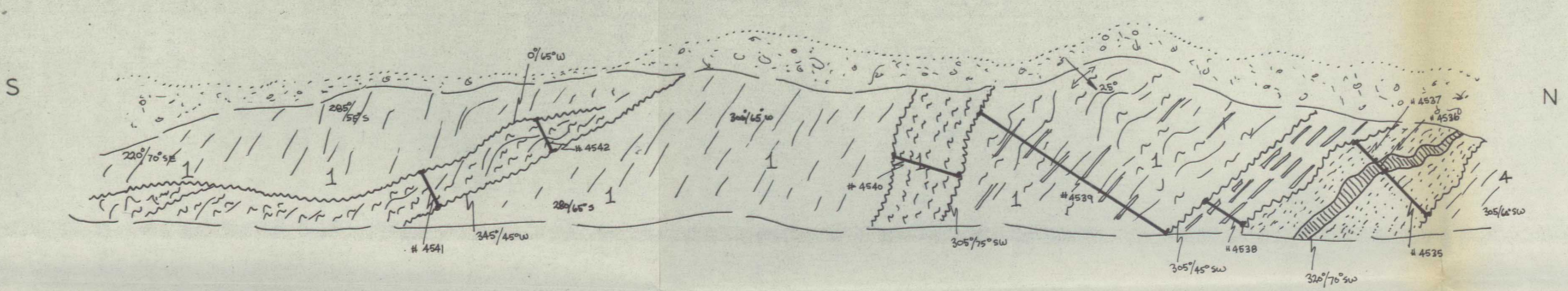
NOVEMBER, 1973

geology by: W. ROBERTS

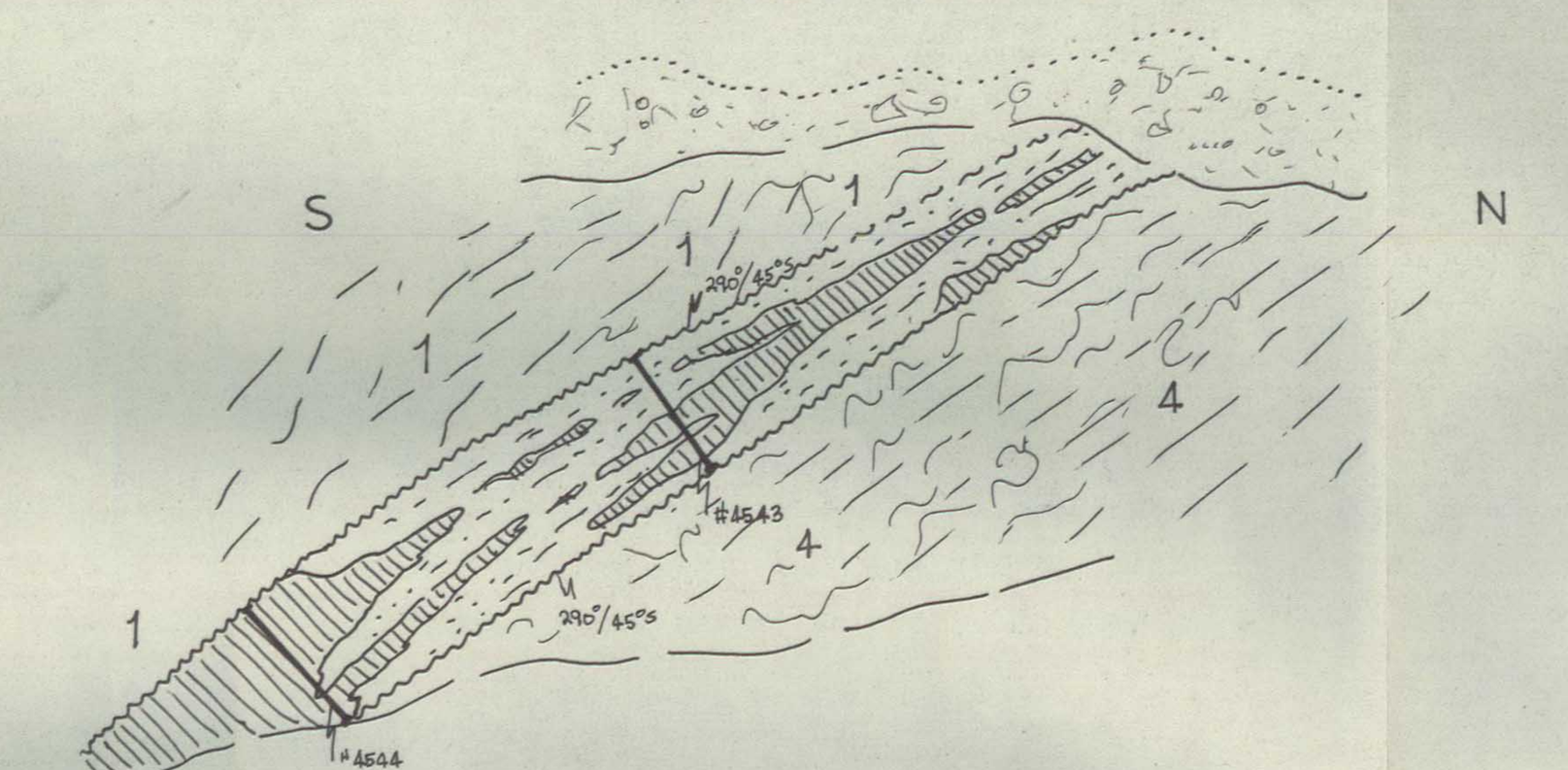
sampled by: W. ROBERTS

drawn by: P. SIHOTA

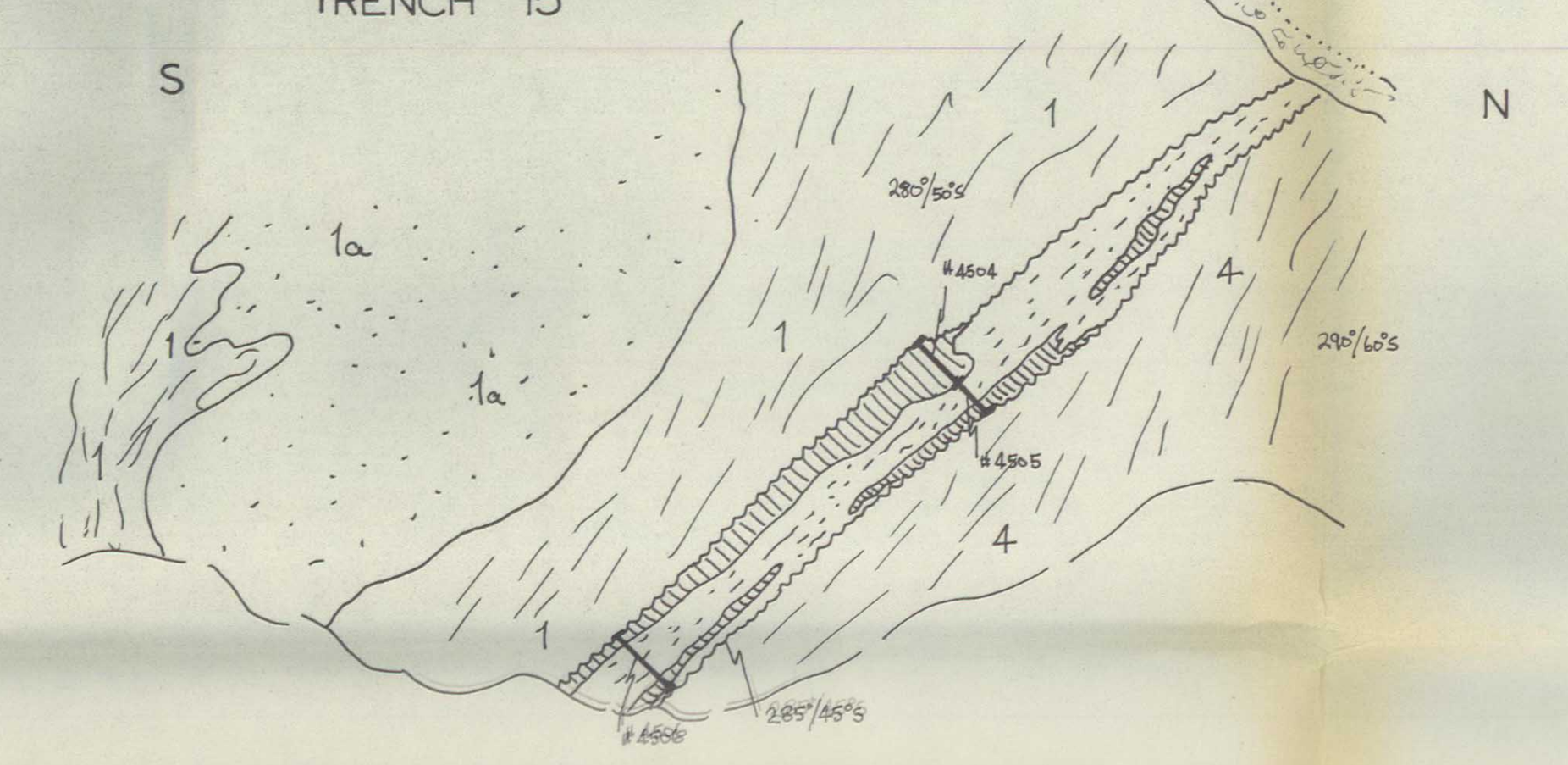
TRENCH 17



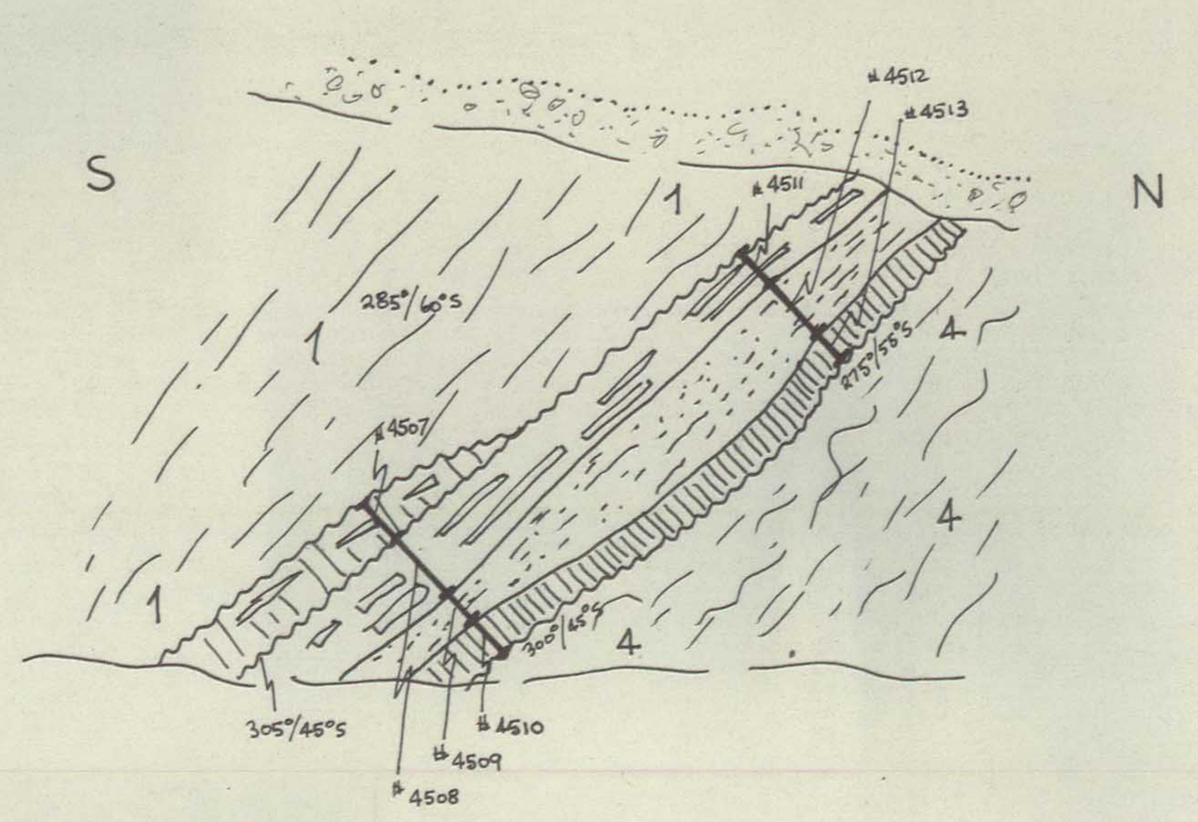
TRENCH 16



TRENCH 15



TRENCH 14



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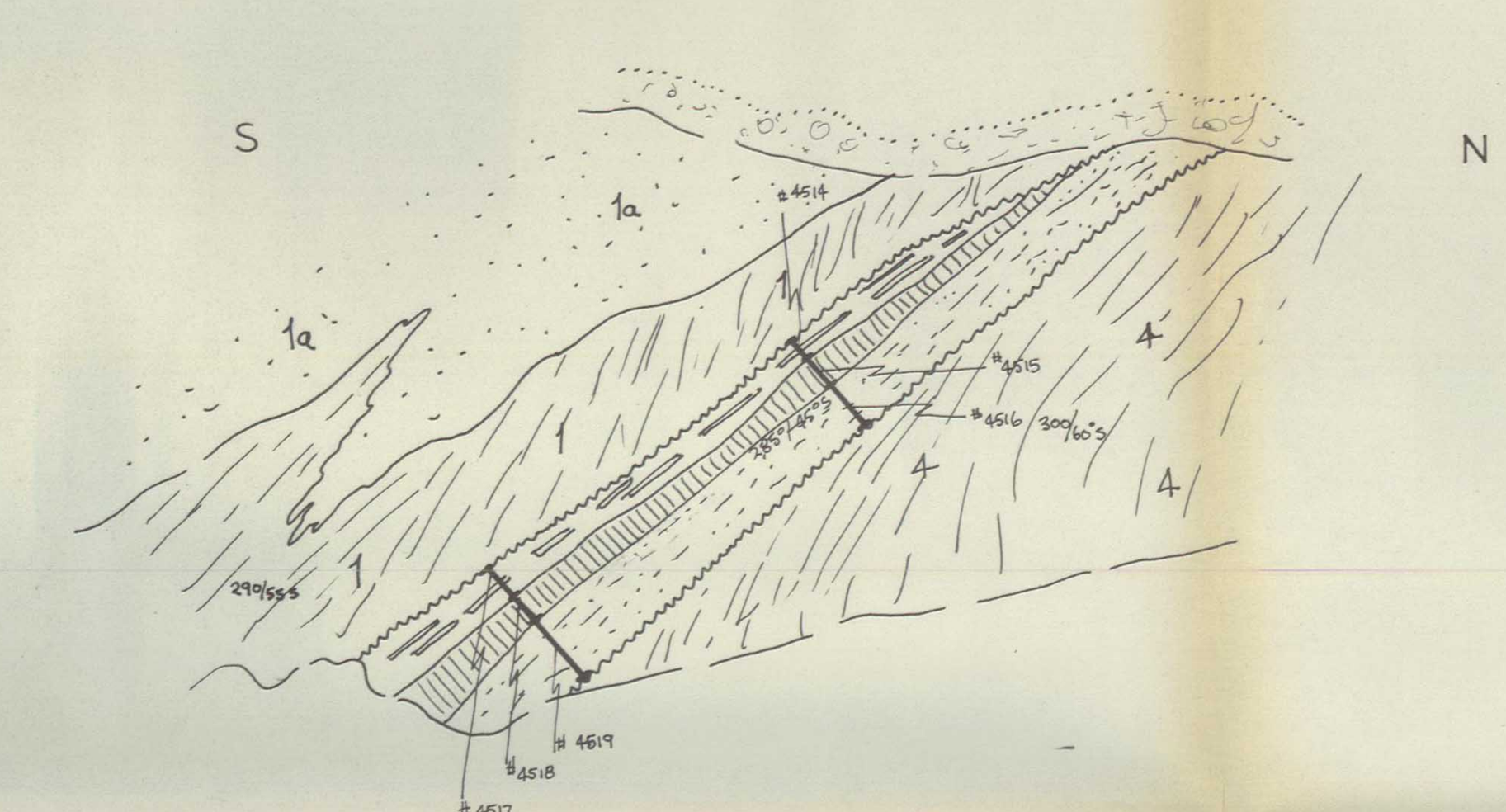
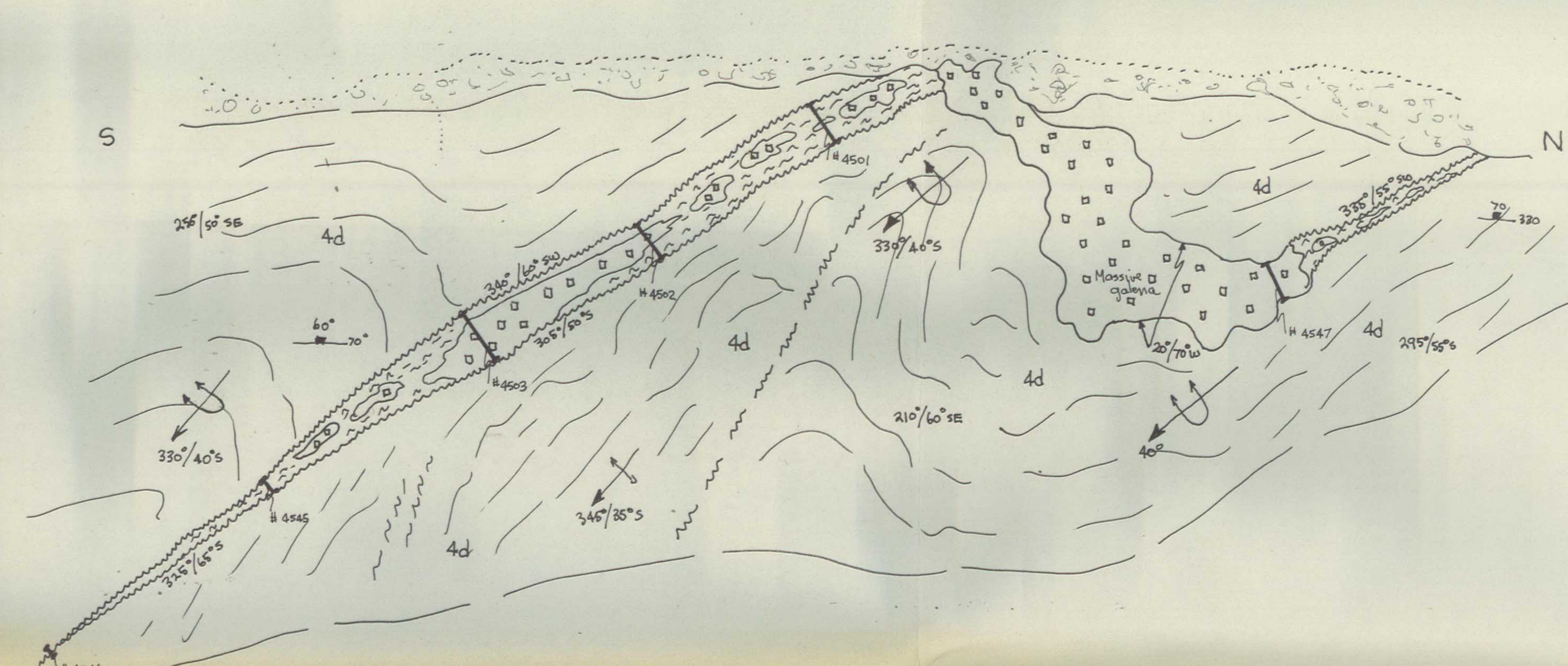
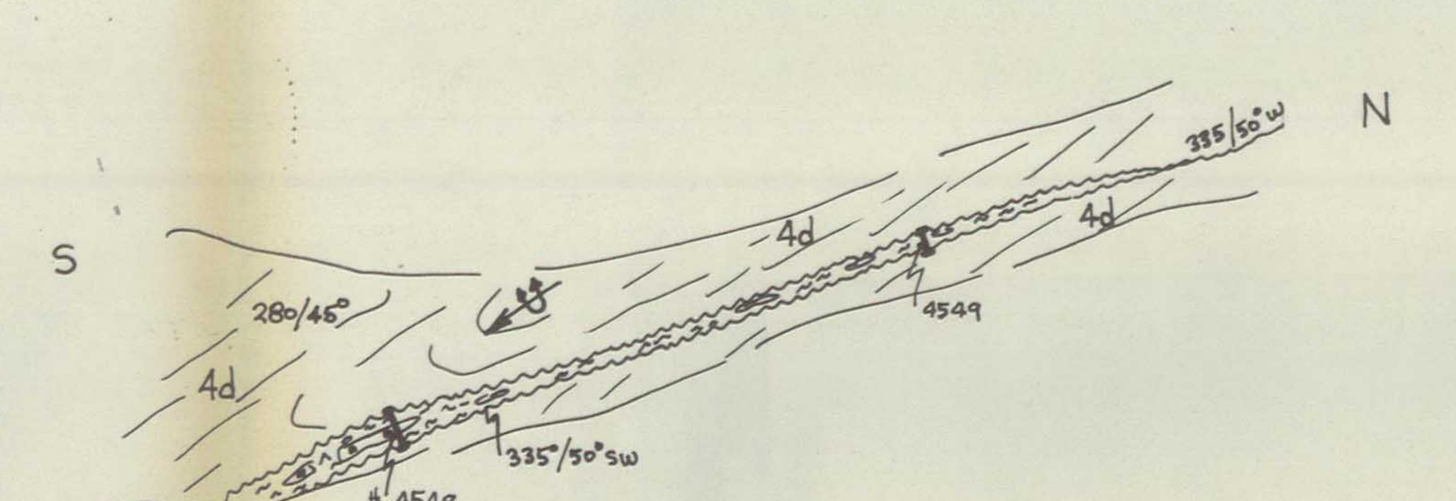


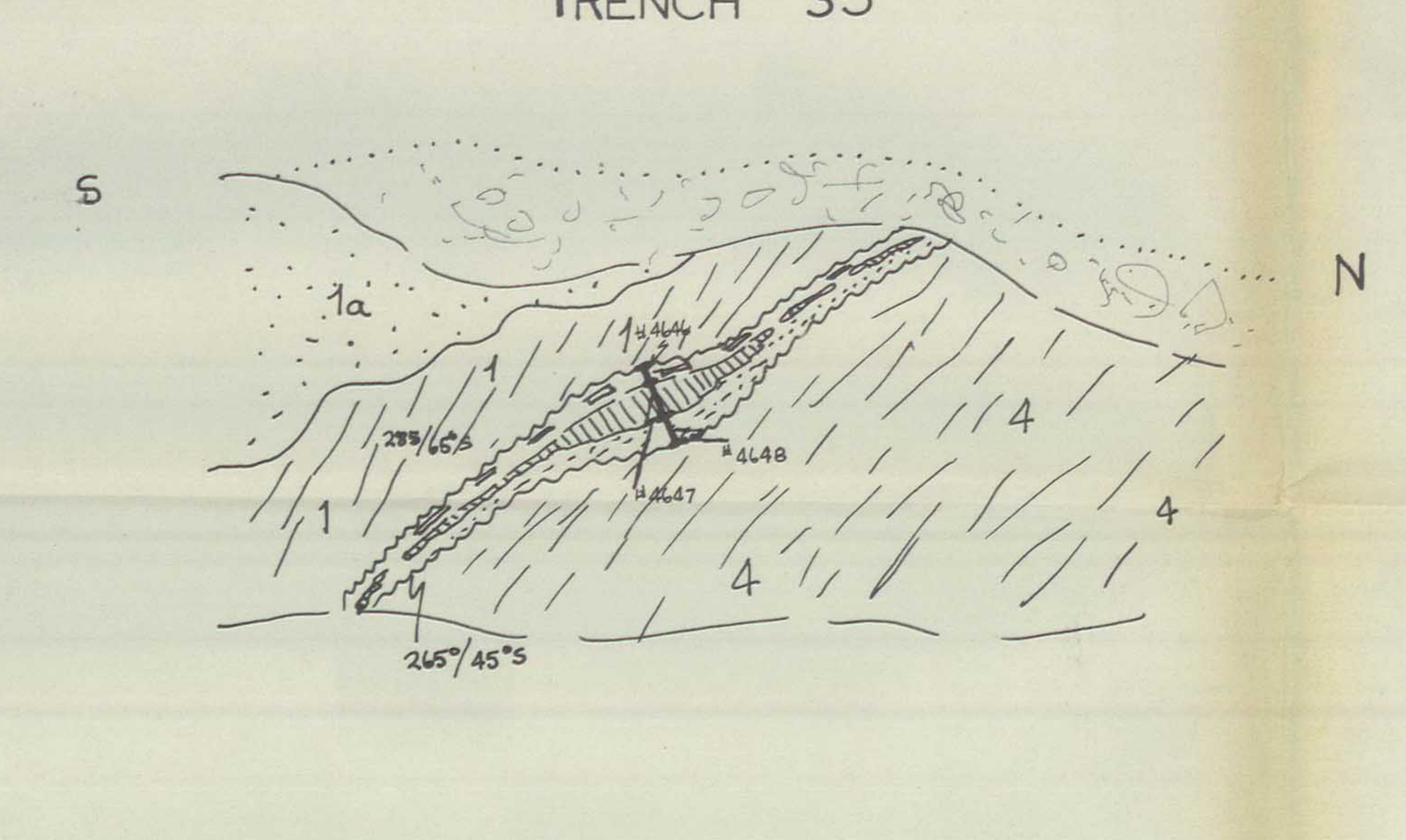
VEIN 5, TRENCH 15



VEIN 5, TRENCH 18



TRENCH 35



TAG NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	TRENCH NUMBER	TRUE THICKNESS	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ASSAY RESULTS % Pb	oz/T Ag	oz/T Au
4501	Channel	Tr-15, Vein 5	1.8'	Rusty-yellow-orange clay gouge with rounded coarse grained galena blocks, est. 30% galena.	32.4	134.4	.01
4502	"	" "	1.4'	Massive foliated medium to coarse grained galena with est. 20% yellow clay gouge.	66.0	136.9	.02
4503	"	" "	2.5'	Massive foliated coarse grained galena bands with intervals of yellow-green clay gouge.	69.1	114.6	.02
4504	"	Tr-15, Thrust	1.7'	White massive quartz vein with est. 15% disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite with minor galena, possibly boulangerite.	1.6	14.54	.02
4505	"	"	1.2'	Black-yellow grey-rusty clay gouge with minor quartz rubble. No visible sulphides	3.52	44.4	.06
4506	"	"	2.0'	Black to greenish grey clay gouge with minor quartz rubble, no visible sulphides	0.81	13.93	.13
4507	"	Tr-14	1.3'	Rusty weathering, white quartz vein with minor yellow-green clay gouge.	—	8.02	.50
4508	"	"	1.6'	Rusty-tan-green grey clay gouge, minor quartz.	—	138.5	.23
4509	"	"	0.9'	Black clay gouge with white quartz rubble.	—	8.62	.02
4510	"	"	0.8'	White quartz vein with minor disseminated arsenopyrite.	0.56	4.55	.05
4511	"	"	1.2'	Rusty-tan-green grey clay gouge, minor quartz veining	—	267.9	.09
4512	"	"	1.2'	Black clay gouge	—	26.3	.02
4513	"	"	0.7'	White quartz vein, minor disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite.	0.23	2.06	.005
4514	"	Tr-13	0.8'	Rusty-yellow grey clay gouge with few <1" qtz veins.	—	11.6	.39
4515	"	"	0.6'	White quartz vein, minor arseno. + pyrite.	—	4.84	.12
4516	"	"	1.6'	Dark grey to black clay gouge with qtz. rubble.	—	2.46	.01
4517	"	"	0.9	Rusty-yellow grey clay gouge with <1" qtz. veins.	—	13.81	.31
4518	"	"	1.0'	Quartz vein, minor arseno. & pyrite.	—	3.28	.02
4519	"	"	2.0'	Dark grey to black clay gouge with qtz. rubble.	—	0.72	.005
4535	"	Tr-17	2.6'	Dark grey to pale green grey clay gouge, minor limonite	—	0.42	Tr
4536	"	"	0.6'	Massive white qtz. vein, no visible sulphides	—	6.50	.06
4537	"	"	1.4'	Black clay gouge, with .2' band of yellow stained qtz.	—	36.2	.08
4538	"	"	2.9'	Yellow-grey clay gouge with lenses of rusty reddish slate.	—	1.24	Tr
4539	"	"	10.8'	Black-rusty clay gouge + qtz rubble + siderite lenses.	—	4.80	.07
4540	"	"	3.8'	Rusty sheared slate, some yellow gouge.	—	.50	Tr
4541	"	"	2.0'	Pale greenish yellow sheared slate, few specs of galena.	—	1.62	.005
4542	"	"	1.7'	" " " " "	—	0.88	Tr
4543	"	Tr-16	3.1'	Black to grey clay gouge with few qtz. veins.	—	21.4	.10
4544	"	"	3.8'	Jarosite stained quartz vein with minor disseminated arsenopyrite, all fractures filled with yellow gouge.	—	14.5	.08
4545	"	Tr-15, Vein 5	0.8'	Yellow clay gouge with small blocks of foliated coarse grained galena. est. 25% galena.	—	76.7	.01
4546	"	" "	0.3'	Yellow-rusty gouge filling of fault.	—	40.1	.005
4547	"	" "	1.2'	Massive cubiform galena, coated with anglesite.	82.7	162.7	.005
4548	"	Tr-18, Vein 5	0.9'	Yellow-rusty clay gouge with est. 50% galena lenses.	58.7	105.7	.01
4549	"	" "	0.2'	Limonite gouge.	—	16.1	.01
4580	"	Tr-35	2.2'	Black clay gouge.	—	3.9	.02
4581	"	"	0.5'	Scorodite coated qtz. vein with minor arsenopyrite and galena.	9.7	86.6	.12
4582	"	"	1.8'	Grey brown clay gouge.	—	20.5	.02
4583	"	Tr-35 Showing #20	0.5'	Pod of fine grained galena in limonite-jarosite gouge.	63.5	68.24	.005
4584	"	Tr-35 Showing #19	0.8'	Coarse grained galena lens in siderite-limonite gangue.	24.1	32.1	.01

TAG NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	TRENCH NUMBER	TRUE THICKNESS	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ASSAY RESULTS % Pb	oz/T Ag	oz/T Au
4646	channel	Tr-35	0.3'	Dark brown clay gouge	—	0.9	.005
4647	"	"	0.8'	Yellow stained quartz vein, minor diss. arseno., pyrite, & PbS.	7.2	22.14	0.4
4648	"	"	0.6'	Pale grey to black clay gouge.	—	11.8	.07

SCALE OF ALL CROSS-SECTIONS

1" = 4 feet

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 feet

LEGEND

- massive white quartz vein
- brown to reddish brown clay gouge (hanging wall gouge)
- black clay gouge with white quartz rubble (foot wall gouge)
- 5 — pale orange weathering fine to medium grained tan quartz porphyry
- 4 — black shale, highly fractured and sheared
- 4d — massive black folded and fractured chert
- 1 — pale green and maroon slate
- 1a — massive pale gray-brown quartzite
- limit of outcrop
- geologic contact; defined, assumed
- fault or shear zone; defined, assumed
- thrust fault; defined, assumed
- trench outline
- foliation
- jointing
- survey station

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

PLATA GROUP

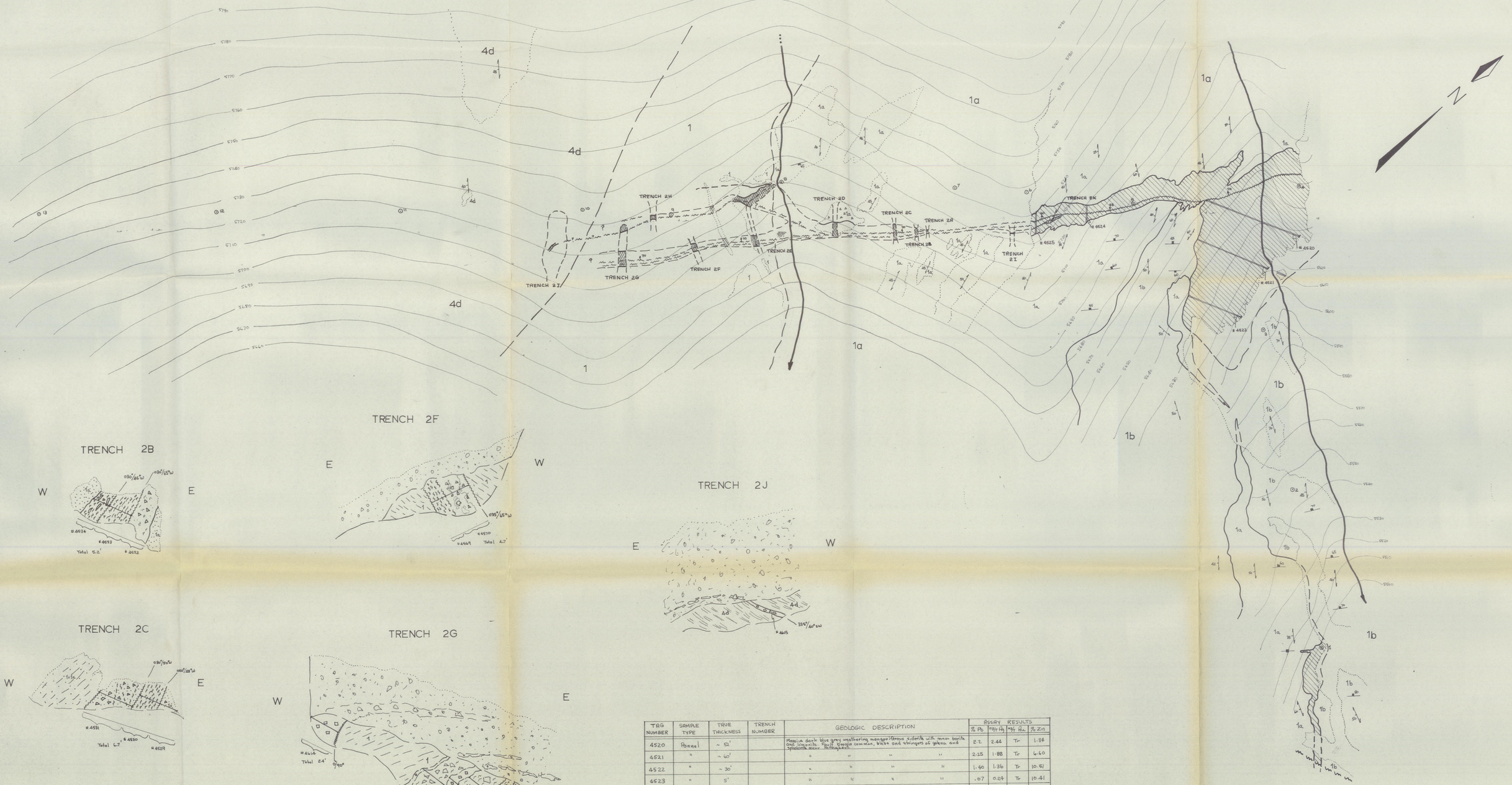
ZONE 3

N.T.S.: 105-N-9, 105-O-12

geology by: W. ROBERTS

NOVEMBER, 1973

sampled by: W. ROBERTS



TRENCH 2B

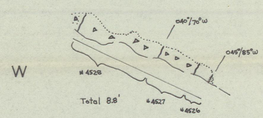
TRENCH 2F

TRENCH 2J

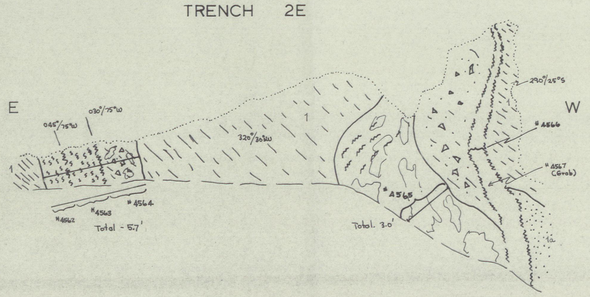
TRENCH 2C

TRENCH 2G

TRENCH 2D



TRENCH 2E



LEGEND FOR ADJACENT SKETCHES

- Massive cubiform to foliated galena
- Sidenite breccia, minor barite.
- Fault or shear zone
- Massive black chert, minor shale
- Green to maroon slate.
- Tan quartzite.

SCALE 1" = 4'

TRG NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	TRUE THICKNESS	TRENCH NUMBER	GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	ASSAY RESULTS % Pb	oz/t Ag	% Mo	% Zn
4520	Channel	~ 52'		Massive dark blue grey weathering manganiferous siderite with minor barite and limonite. Fault breccia common, blebs and stringers of galena and sphalerite throughout.	2.2	2.44	Tr	1.86
4521	"	~ 60'		" " " "	2.25	1.88	Tr	6.60
4522	"	~ 30'		" " " "	1.40	1.36	Tr	10.61
4523	"	5'		" " " "	.07	0.24	Tr	10.41
4524	"	13'		" " " "	0.68	1.20	Tr	1.96
4525	"	12'		" " " "	0.73	0.64	Tr	—
4526	Channel	12'	2D	Fine to coarse grained foliated galena with minor blebs of tetrahedrite in orange weathering siderite gangue.	72.8	53.6	.005	—
4527	"	24'	2D	Fine grained banded galena in siderite breccia gangue.	47.3	99.5	.01	—
4528	"	50'	2D	Orange weathering, oxidized and leached siderite breccia with blebs and pods of sphalerite and veins of coarse grained galena.	2.25	11.8	Tr	33.7
4529	"	1.6'	2C	Partial replacement of quartzite by siderite and minor blebs and pods of galena and sphalerite.	2.70	2.88	Tr	30.4
4530	"	1.7'	2C	Orange highly leached and oxidized fault gouge with galena along outer boundary.	0.89	1.24	Tr	—
4531	"	3.4'	2C	Brecciated quartzite and partial replacement by siderite and barite and irregular blebs and pods of galena, minor sphalerite.	37.7	52.0	.005	—
4532	"	1.7'	2B	" " " " "	5.20	3.16	Tr	13.64
4533	"	2.6'	2B	Orange - rusty highly leached and oxidized fault gouge, no visible sulphides.	2.80	4.16	Tr	
4534	"	1.1'	2B	Orange - rusty siderite and limonite fault gouge with pods of coarse crystalline galena.	44.2	48.6	.005	
4562	"	1.8'	2E	Reddish brown limonite, fault gouge.	—	1.76	Tr	
4563	"	1.8'	2E	Yellow - brown fault gouge with 2 - 4 inch bands of medium to coarse grained galena. Band trending 060°/70°NW.	12.78	11.28	Tr	
4564	"	2.1'	2E	Brecciated brown slate and partial replacement by siderite and barite. Sporadic blebs and bands of galena.	10.3	7.62	.005	
4565	"	3.0'	2E	Yellow to rusty oxidized manganite siderite breccia with irregular pods and lenses of coarse crystalline galena, with estimated 5-8% tetr.	57.3	207.9	.01	
4566	"	0.8'	2E	Massive foliated coarse grained galena with sporadic blebs of tetrahedrite. Est. 10-15% tetr. Both galena and tetr. coated with malachite and azurite	71.3	309.6	.01	
4567	Grab		2E	Fresh sample of massive foliated galena with estimated 5-8% tetrahedrite from above sample site. (.08' vein)	83.2	103.3	.005	
4569	Channel	1.7'	2F	Rusty - brown limonite clay gouge, minor galena, estimate 10-15%	31.6	25.2	Tr	
4570	"	3.0'	2F	Siderite, limonite, jarosite breccia with bands and pods of fine grained foliated galena. (steel galena)	54.7	119.5	.01	
4571	"	3.0'	2H	Fine to coarse grained galena with sporadic subangular blebs of tetrahedrite in highly oxidized siderite - limonite gangue. Est. 16.2% Pb, 100 oz/ton Ag.	48.1	215.06	.01	
4572	"	0.5'	2I	Massive fine to medium grained foliated galena in limonite gangue. Est. 60% Pb	72.8	180.4	Tr	
4609	"	1.3'	2G	Massive orange - rusty highly oxidized siderite, limonite, barite fault gouge, sporadic crystalline galena.	10.0	16.2	Tr	
4610	"	1.4'	2G	Greenish - yellow clay gouge with slabs and quartzite rubble with few stringers of galena. (est. 15% visible galena)	38.4	137.7	.01	
4611	"	3.1'	2G	Yellow - orange limonite and jarosite gouge with few large blocks of barite-siderite gangue.	28.8	114.5	.005	
4612	"	1.2'	2G	Grey weathering massive subcubiform galena, estimate 10% replacement by anglesite	76.0	113.0	Tr	
4613	"	2.4'	2G	Orange weathering siderite breccia with irregular blebs of galena.	20.8	15.0	Tr	
4614	"	2.8'	2G	White weathering oxidized subcubiform galena, est. 20% replacement by anglesite est. ~ 5-10% tetrahedrite	81.7	124.3	.005	
4615	"	0.4'	2J	Massive medium grained foliated galena. Estimate 5-10% tetrahedrite	74.2	198.2	Tr	
4616	"	0.9'	2K	Fresh sample of fine grained foliated galena with estimated 2-5% tetrahedrite	65.9	44.7	Tr	

LEGEND

- Massive orange weathering siderite - limonite - barite gangue with galena and sphalerite to limonite - jarosite fault gouge, to massive fine grained to coarse grained galena with up to 10% tetrahedrite.
- Massive dark blue grey weathering manganiferous siderite and fault breccia with blebs and stringers of galena and sphalerite.
- Breccia, matrix generally siderite and or galena.
- Dark grey to black weathering, massive grey to black chert.
- Maroon to green slate.
- Tan weathering, tan quartzite
- Bluish grey weathering, grey limestone.

- Limit of outcrop
- Geologic contact, defined, assumed
- Fault or shear zone, defined, assumed
- Survey site
- Foliation
- Jointing

20 10 0 20 40 60 feet

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 10'

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

PLATA GROUP

ZONE No. 2

N.T.S.: 105-N-9, 105-O-12

geology by: W. ROBERTS

NOVEMBER, 1973

sampled by: W. ROBERTS

TAG NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	TRENCH NUMBER	TRUE THICKNESS	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ASSAY RESULTS Pb %	Ag oz/T	Au oz/T
4617	grab	Tr-39	1.5'	Massive fine-medium grained foliated galena with est. 10-15% tetrahedrite	75.9	307.7	.02
4618	"	Tr-39		Assorted chips from galena-tetrahedrite float taken from trench.	80.5	235	.02
4619	channel	Tr-41	6.4'	Black gouge with small bands of jarosite and anglesite after galena	9.5	34	.005
4620	"	"	4.0'	Black gouge with 40% quartz rubble and minor limonite	0.43	2.53	.01
4621	"	Tr-44	0.5'	Black footwall gouge, minor green-grey clay adjacent to vein.	0.78	1.89	.01
4622	"	"	0.6'	Siderite, limonite, barite gangue with ~ 2" band of coarse grained foliated galena	41.7	66	Tr.
4623	"	"	7.0'	Black gouge becoming black shale away from vein	.03	.80	Tr.
4624	"	"	1.0'	Black hanging wall gouge	Tr.	.36	Tr.
4625	"	"	7.5'	Limonite gangue with central 10" band of massive medium grained foliated galena and 15-20% tetrahedrite	70.0	260.4	.02
4626	"	"	0.6'	Black hanging wall gouge	Tr.	0.28	Tr.
4627	"	"	4.2'	Massive foliated galena with est. 15% tetrahedrite and 20% limonite gangue.	65.9	283.2	.02
4628	"	"	2.0'	Massive foliated galena with est. 10% tetrahedrite. Galena partially replaced by anglesite.	58.8	434	.02
4629	"	"	1.0'	Black hanging wall clay gouge.	.13	.54	Tr
4630	"	"	1.2'	Massive siderite gangue with estimated 40% galena and minor tetrahedrite.	37.5	39.7	.005
4631	"	"	1.4'	Black footwall clay gouge.	1.53	3.46	.005
4632	"	Tr-46	2.0'	Massive siderite and barite gangue with disseminated and sporadic stringers of galena. est. 30% galena	26.7	40	.005
4633	"	Tr-44	5.0'	" " " " " " " " . est. 10% galena "	9.17	12.46	.02
4634	grab	"		pod of cubiform galena within massive siderite gangue replacement in limestone.	82.1	67.5	.005
4635	channel	Tr-40	0.4'	Yellow-tan clay gouge with bands of cream coloured anglesite after galena.	43.1	294.6	.01
4636	"	Tr-41	1.8'	white-yellow-black fault gouge with few bands of anglesite after galena.	24.8	30.4	.005
4637	grab	"		pale tan brown weathering anglesite	58.7	58.8	.005
4638	channel	Tr-39	3.2'	Pale green-pale yellow breccia largely composed of scorodite and quartz	—	27.0	.02
4639	grab	Tr-44		Fresh foliated galena, estimate 25% tetrahedrite	78	646	.04
4640	channel	Tr-34	1.8'	Yellow-pale green gouge with minor quartz and anglesite.	23.4	121.1	.13
4641	grab	Tr-38		Pale green scorodite and quartz breccia		12.3	.07

LEGEND

- (blank box) - Massive fine to coarse grained foliated galena with up to 25% tetrahedrite.
- (ruled box) - Rusty to orange weathering, siderite with sporadic pods, blebs, and stringers of galena.
- 5 - Pale orange weathering, fine to medium grained light tan quartz porphyry.
- 4 - Black shale; highly fractured and sheared.
- 4d - Massive black folded and fractured chert.
- 1 - Pale green and maroon slate.
- 1a - Massive pale grey-brown quartzite.
- 1b - Light to dark grey massive limestone.
- Limit of outcrop
- Geological contact, defined, assumed
- Trench outline
- Assumed thrust fault.
- Fault or shear zone, defined, assumed.

DYNASTY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

PLATA GROUP

ZONES 1 and 6

N.T.S.: 105-N-9, 105-O-12

NOVEMBER, 1973

geology by: W. ROBERTS
sampled by: W. ROBERTS
drawn by: W. ROBERTS